

# The Tribune

Labor Gazette X  
Ottawa

VOL. 1, NO. 8

SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1905

THREE CENTS

THE  
**HOME SAVINGS AND  
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**OVERALLS A SPECIALTY**  
Drop us a card and our wagon will call. Goods called for and delivered at residence or workshop.  
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Advertise in THE TRIBUNE.  
**S. & H. AND GATOR CIGARS**  
ARE UNION MADE. WE CARRY IN STOCK ALL MAKES OF UNION TOBACCOES, CIGARETTES AND CIGARS.  
The W. H. Steele Co., Limited, 40 SCOTT ST.

**UNION  
MEN**  
Every worker should have an accident policy. It makes you independent in time of need through accidental disablement.  
**WRITE US**  
**London Guarantee & Accident**  
Co'y Limited  
D. W. ALEXANDER, General Manager  
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO



UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO

### Don't Look Back

In climbing up the trail of life, though troubles may embarrass you, Though clouds of disappointment may obscure your mortal skies, Though thorns lie hidden in the path to wound the feet and harass you, And hostile winds may blow retarding dust into your eyes, Keep plodding on with steady nerve; if you should fall just rise again, If you should for a moment stray, get back into the track: Keep praying that the coming day may bring you sunny skies again, Your eyes fixed on the beacon light and don't look back.

The beacon way up yonder gleams, though clouds at times may curtain it, The light of hope is shining on the summit of success. Though it may sometimes vanish from your sight you may be certain it Again will flash its cheery rays to banish your distress, The gaunt wolves of adversity from gloomy lairs may howl at you And clinging fears your bosom may most mercilessly rack, The grim fields of discouragement from darkened nooks may scowl at you But hold a grip upon your nerve and don't look back.

When rest the darkest clouds of life the cheery sun will shine again, The fiercest storm will spend its force and leave a smiling sky; Around the winter-fettered oak the flowing vines will twine again, The longest lane of woe will have a turning by and by. If you should slip and lose some ground, strive hard to gain your place again Be not appalled when obstacles confront you on the track; If wearied stop and blow a bit, then strike the same old pace again, And set your teeth and bulge ahead and don't look back.

—Denver Post.

### Notes and Notelets

The bank returns for the month of September show that the bank notes outstanding amounted to \$69,831,259, nearly \$70,000,000. The banker can print pieces of paper and practically sell them for five or ten dollars each. Other men must sweat and show houses or crops to get wealth; but let a number of men club their money and form a bank, then by law they are authorized to issue promises to pay to the amount of their paid up capital. In this way they are practically allowed to double their capital. In the States there is a tax on that issue so that the public get a share of what really belongs to them; but our bankers have a royal "cinch" on the parliament and they use it to the full extent that the law will allow.

The increase of the issue over the preceding month was about \$7,000,000. It is a curious process to which the general public give no heed. A host of farmers raise millions of bushels of wheat. While the farmer is sweating to raise the crops, the bankers are busy printing pieces of paper. Then the bankers get the crops and the farmers get the paper. In the meantime the bankers' fortune is growing at the rate of six or seven per cent. After the crop of grain stops growing then the bankers' fortune begins to grow. Is not this a pretty system to help the rich? No act of parliament was ever suggested to double the fortune of the man with the sweating brow; but there is a host of ways "to pick the bones, oh." There is not the slightest reason why the government should not print the paper money and thus save to the public the interest on somewhere about fifty or sixty million dollars, or reduce the public debt to that extent. The bankers say that the currency would not be sufficiently elastic. It would be wise to try the honest course before we are so hide-bound sure that the resources of civilization are exhausted.

The Globe printed a picture of some of the worst neighborhoods in the City of London, England, where the poverty last year was so appalling that contributions were sent from this country to keep the people from starving. In the fore-front of the crowd was a youth with a pipe in his mouth. A correspondent calls attention to this and asks why the charity should go in smoke. It is quite possible, and more than likely, that some of the charity went in that direction; but one thing is certain, the charity thus sent goes to maintain the fortunes of the Portlands and Westminster. It is a very kindly thing to send charity to help the miserable creatures who have been crowded down to the last drops of an existence; but it is infinitely better to spend the money and time in the education of the people in their rights and the manner in which they can be secured from everlasting impoverishment. The more the people are assisted and their lives made endurable, the longer will it take to cure the evil. It was not till the people were actually dying of starvation that the villainous corn laws were abolished. And the more starvation there is in that favored land, the sooner will the plutocracy be deprived of their unjust power through great tribulation that humanity has succeeded in wringing from despotism in some degree its power of oppression. Suppose we sent funds enough to feed all the poor of the City of London, should that add to the comfort of the people? Not at all. The landlords would find the people flocking into that neighborhood and then they would raise the rent. The only true charity is to stop piling the taxes and the land rent on the poor.

Thos. Lipton's recipe for individual prosperity is as follows: "Work hard, deal honestly, be enterprising, exercise careful judgment and advertise freely." And the labor paper is the best advertising medium.

It is a good plan for a woman to occasionally let her husband have his way without giving him a look that will take the pleasant taste out.—Acheson Globe.

## CANADA

Canadian stone must be used in the construction of the proposed new library building, the board inserting a clause to this effect in the specifications.

The Tribune is the name of a new labor paper which reached our exchange table. It is published at Toronto, Canada, by Fred Perry. It's a 16-page, four-column journal, and is well gotten up. We welcome The Tribune to our list, and wish it much success.—Union Sentinel, Fort Smith, Ark.

Toronto, Canada, has a new labor paper—The Tribune. Success to it.—Union Leaflet, Philadelphia.

Scientific circles in Winnipeg, Canada, are interested in the discovery of a process for welding copper, which has been made by a local blacksmith. It is said the process has been thoroughly tested and found perfect, and that copper can be welded to copper or to other metals without impairing the electrical conductivity and other properties of the metal. The process is said to be very simple, and no more costly than the welding of steel. The work can be done with a forge, blowpipe, or any apparatus which will heat the metal cherry red. Patents have been applied for in the United States and Canada.

## MONTREAL

Montreal Star: "An agreement has been reached by which the United Garment Workers of America and the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America may become one great organization, with a membership of nearly one hundred thousand members. As a result of the merger, the labor leaders say the Garment Workers will now become one of the most powerful labor organizations on the continent. Mr. Samuel L. Landers, a member of the General Executive Board, of Hamilton, who is in the city, when seen to-day by a Star reporter in regard to the matter, said that he was very much interested in the amalgamation scheme.

"This society," he said, "shall be known as Garment Workers and Journeymen Tailors' International Union, and shall consist of four sections or branches, having an unlimited number of local unions, who acknowledge its jurisdiction and are subject to its laws and usages. The jurisdiction shall be the United States and Canada. One label shall be used on all garments made by members of the international union." Mr. Landers, who is also the Ontario vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, chatted freely about the labor movement in Montreal. It is his intention to build up a strong organization here, and on Friday evening there will be a public meeting of shirt and overall workers in St. Joseph's Hall, when several branches will be formed. All the employees of the Royal Shirt and Overall establishment will be initiated into the organization."

I have been persuading Local No. 216 of Montreal (overall workers) to elect a press secretary. Years ago, when Miss Russell acted as such, she sent some "hot stuff," and she is still an active member of the local. At the next meeting I will suggest her election as press secretary. Then look out for Montreal!

The Wilkins shirt and overall factory at Montreal is in an old convent building, latterly used for a church. The high ceiling is frescoed, the arched windows are of stained glass. The altar steps are yet in position on the lower floor, and all in all, the interior has a holy aspect. When Miss Daly, representing the General Executive Board, reached Montreal and struck the Wilkins factory, she entered, looked around, bowed her head in silence, feeling that she must have been misdirected, when lo! she

saw a couple of bales of blue denim where the baptismal font used to stand, and she knew she was in an overall factory.

There is a bright prospect of the Royal Shirt and Overall Company adopting our label. Cause? Too many orders coming in "Want union label goods or cancel order." There is one matter in which the U. G. W. of A. is handicapped, and that is, we have no constitutions printed in French. The Boot and Shoe Workers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, and, in fact, all international unions, have had to do this before they could make any headway. Our French brothers (and sisters especially) all want to know when Monsieur le President Rickert is going to visit Montreal.

The Montreal Trades and Labor Council has endorsed the union label of the Felt Hatters and Trimmers' Union of Great Britain. The Council has a committee out to report on the advisability of the establishment of a labor paper.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union repair shoe stamp has been introduced in Montreal. One large French firm of boot and shoe workers is negotiating for the general stamp. Organizer O'Dell is doing good work in Montreal. S. D. Landers.

### Deck Laborers Strike

Two hundred dock laborers went on strike at Montreal for an increase in wages of 75 cents a day. The strikers were brought there several days ago to take the places of union longshoremen, who went on strike at that time, demanding a similar increase.

Some of our fellow citizens in Quebec are objecting to the commemoration of Trafalgar day. Would it not be a very wise thing to listen to their objection. Can we not let the dead bury the dead? There are events of vastly greater importance in the history of the world than the victory of Nelson and there are greater victories yet to be won. Perhaps, one of the greatest of these coming victories will be the winning of the affection and confidence of our fellow countrymen of French origin. The glorification of warfare is too much in the ascendant and anything that tends to peace should always be preferred.

### Carpenters Scarce

Brantford Courier: At the present time there is a scarcity of carpenters in the city. Local employers of that branch of skilled labor declare that it is practically impossible for them to procure enough men to fill their orders as promptly as they otherwise would. The shortage of hands is chiefly felt by the builders and contractors, who have found it hard for the past few months to fulfill their contracts owing to the lack of carpenters. Work on some houses has at different periods been suspended on this account.

### Practical Demonstration

One of the most practical demonstrations that any person can give in favor of trade unionism is by a firm insistence on the article purchased to be ornamented with the emblem of fair wages, viz., the union label. No member of a trade union or any one that favors fair living conditions and is opposed to low wages and unsanitary conditions ought to accept any article that does not bear the union label.—Ex.

### Nova Scotia Fishermen's Unions.

Within the last six months a number of Fishermen's Unions have been formed in various sections of Nova Scotia.

### Cigar Makers, Attention

Union 414, Winnipeg, Man., requests the Secretary holding the card of Chas. Kelly (98444) to please hold it and correspond with the Secretary of 414, or collect \$13.50 board bill and send the same. Also, Union 414 would like to hear from Alex. Leonard (75102), and show reason why he should not be suspended.

### Accept Arbitration Proposal.

At Montreal, the Plasterers' Union has accepted the proposal for the establishment of an arbitration tribunal to decide upon the disputes between masters and workmen. The Master Plasterers' Association has also signified its intention of accepting the proposal.

## THEY ARE NOT SATISFIED

### ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN RILED

Their Committee in Montreal Six Weeks and Continually Put Off—Brotherhoods to Meet Here.

The failure of the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen to arrange a settlement with the Grand Trunk officials is causing considerable uneasiness among the men. They are not willing to continue working under their present conditions.

The committee have been in Montreal for nearly six weeks, and nothing has been done. They have been put off from day to day by the statement that this official or that official was out of town.

### PLAYING THE BROTHERHOODS

In discussing the situation to-day one engineer said: "The management is playing one brotherhood against the other, until the condition is such that they are not making a decent living."

A representative visited the terminal points and asked the opinions of a number of engine men, all of whom agreed that their conditions were not of the best, but declined to discuss the subject.

It is understood that a meeting of a special character will be held in Toronto and vicinity to discuss the matter.

## \$1,000 Sent as a Donation

TO THE

### Labor Temple Company by LORD STRATHOONA

The Letter Explains Itself

28 Grosvenor Square, W.

London, 11th Oct., 1905

Dear Sir,—The letter which on behalf of the Labor Temple Company, Limited at Toronto, you addressed to me on the 26th September last, I beg to acknowledge.

Its contents are carefully noted, and the Labor Temple Company have my best wishes for the work

## THE Sovereign Bank

OF CANADA

Established May, 1902

### TOTAL DEPOSITS

on 30th April, 1903	\$3,252,919
30th April, 1904	5,707,703
29th April, 1905	8,316,204
31st August, 1905	9,138,437

### YOUR CURRENT OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT INVITED

Main Office - 28 King St. West  
Labor Temple Bch. 167 Church St.  
Market Branch - 168 King St. East

they are doing, which doubtless cannot be otherwise than a great benefit to those in whose interests it is undertaken.

So many demands reach me from all quarters that it is really often quite impossible for me to give as I could wish; but I have pleasure in handing herewith my check on the Bank of Montreal, to your order, for one thousand dollars (\$1,000) as a contribution to the funds of your association, and with every good wish.

Many union men fail to instruct their wives in trade union principles, and thus contribute directly to non-union manufacturers and non-union workmen. Have you explained the benefits to your wife?

### TAX ON CHINAMEN

Many Celestials Coming From Mexico on Account of New Service

Ottawa, Oct. 21—Unless there is something done to prevent it the revenue of the Dominion is likely to be increased on account of the new steamship service between Canada and Mexico, as there are a large number of Chinamen coming in from the latter point. The law provides that a poll tax of \$500 must be paid on every Chinaman, with certain exceptions, who land in Canada. The collection of \$500 on every Chinaman who passes through Canada to and from his native land, and the refunding of the money when he leaves the country would be a troublesome matter. In the case of Chinamen who travel over the C.P.R. system the difficulty is met by the company giving a bond, and they are responsible if any of their Chinese passengers settle in the country without paying capitation tax. With respect to Chinese who land at Halifax from Mexico it is a different matter. There is no through transportation company ready to take them and to be responsible for them, as the C.P.R. does. Unless some Amendment law can be devised each of these Chinamen will have to put up \$500 when he is passing through the Dominion.

Duty points with outstretched fingers,

Every soul to action high—  
Woe betide the soul that lingers,  
Onward, onward is the cry.

# Labor Temple Concert

Massey Hall, Saturday Even'g, Oct. 28th

## Programme

- Storm Movement and Final from Overture to William Tell . . . . . *Rossini*
- MASSED BANDS—CONDUCTOR, JOHN SLATTER, BANDMASTER 48TH HIGHLANDERS.
- Patrol . . . . . "British America" . . . . . *Dalby*
- MASSED BANDS—CONDUCTOR, G. J. TIMSON, BANDMASTER QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.
- Hallelujah Chorus . . . . . *Handel*
- MASSED BANDS—CONDUCTOR, JOHN WALDRON, BANDMASTER ROYAL GRENADIERS,
- 1 Comic Song "The Garden Outside Iver" *Hunter*  
HARRY M. BENNETT
  - 2 Violin Solo "Gavotte" . . . . . *Popper*  
MAUD BUSCHLEU
  - 3 Baritone Solo "The Two Grenadiers" *Schumann*  
H. RUTHVEN MACDONALD
  - 4 Serio Comic Selection "Pepita Macquire" *Souchi*  
EVA CUTHBERT
  - 5 Humorous Monologue  
"Mr. O'Toole's Shopping Day" *Cashman*  
PEARL O'NEIL
  - 6 Contralto Solo "Sons of the Empire" *Marcheroni*  
LAURA G. SHILDRICK
  - 7 Instrumental Selections  
(a) "March Militaire" . . . . . *Holzman*  
(b) "Popular Airs" . . . . .
- TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND VARSITY MANDOLIN, BANJO AND GUITAR CLUB, Geo. F. Smedley, Conductor
- 8 Comic Song "The Scarecrow" . . . . . *Dunly*  
BERT HARVEY
  - 9 Duett . . . . . "When Thou Art Near" . . . . . *Nevin*  
MISS SHILDRICK AND MR. MACDONALD
  - 10 Comic Song . . . . . "Welcome" . . . . . *Shaker*  
HARRY M. BENNETT
  - 11 Violin Solo "Ungarische Idyllen" *Kelen-Bella*  
MAUD BUSCHLEU
  - 12 Character Song "Niccolini" . . . . . *Dogotti*  
EVA CUTHBERT
  - 13 Baritone Solo "Good Bye Sweet Day" *Zannah*  
H. RUTHVEN MACDONALD
  - 14 Reading "A Child's Monologue" . . . . . *Patterly*  
PEARL O'NEIL
  - 15 Contralto Solo "In May Time" . . . . . *Buck*  
LAURA G. SHILDRICK
  - 16 Instrumental "Tunes the Band Play" *Jennings*  
TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND VARSITY MANDOLIN, BANJO AND GUITAR CLUB Geo. F. Smedley, Conductor
  - 17 Comic Song "The Unhappy Maid" . . . . . *Wendom*  
BERT HARVEY

Mrs. W. E. Ramsay, - Piano Accompanist

The Artists for this Concert are secured from THE HARRY RICH CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT BUREAU, Toronto, Ont.

Bands taking part are:

- 48TH HIGHLANDERS—Bandmaster, John Slatter.
- ROYAL GRENADIERS—Bandmaster, John Waldron.
- QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES—Bandmaster, G. J. Thompson.
- CADET BATTALION BAND—Bandmaster A. Hartman.
- G. G. BODY GUARDS—Bandmaster, Chas. A. Wellsman.
- TORONTO LIGHT HORSE—Bandmaster, John A. Wiggins.

### ACROSS THE SEAS

#### TOBACCONIST AND ANTI-CIGARETTE CRUSADE.

Cheshire.—It is intended to form a school boys' anti-cigarette league, and one of the principal tobacconists in Winsford has undertaken to head a petition asking local shopkeepers not to sell cigarettes to school children.

#### EMIGRANTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

Out of 128,638 emigrants from the United Kingdom last year, 66,790 went to the United States and 51,284 to Canada. Mr. Preston, the Commissioner for Canadian Emigration, says that only the best are selected, the deficient in body or mind being left in England.

#### SALVATION ARMY TO CONFER WITH AUSTRALIA.

Early this month a special commissioner of the Salvation Army will leave for Australia, where he will confer with Mr. Deakin, the various State Premiers, and the local Salvation Army authorities respecting the development of land under General Booth's colonization scheme.

#### SCHOOL LABOR BUREAU.

A Liverpool school has founded a labor bureau to assist its ex-scholars in securing employment.

#### ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

The report on mines and quarries of the United Kingdom shows that during 1904 there were 1,158 accidents, involving the loss of 202 lives.

#### A FORMIDABLE CRUISER.

Launched on Saturday from Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim's yard at Barrow, the Natal, christened by the Duchess of Devonshire, is a sister ship of the armoured cruisers Achilles, Cochrane and Warrior.

She is 480 feet long, and has an extreme breadth of 73 feet 6 in., and at a mean draught of 27 feet will displace 13,550 tons. Her speed will be about twenty-two knots.

She is to carry six 9.2 inch guns and four 7.5 inch guns. These guns are mounted at the upper deck level. Of the larger, four are placed at the four quarters of the citadel, while a fifth is on the fore-castle and a sixth on the poop in gun-houses with 6 inch armoured barbettes. The four 7.5 inch guns stand within casemates on the upper deck, also protected by 6 inch armour.

For about three-fifths of her length the ship is covered with armour of the same thickness, thinned down first to 4 inches and then to 3 inches over the remaining portion.

#### UNSUITABLE EMIGRANT FIELD.

We are requested by the Colonial Office to circulate the following:

"In consequence of information received at the Emigrants' Information Office as to inducements which are being held out to emigrants to emigrate to the State of San Paulo, in Brazil, the public are strongly warned that Brazil is not a suitable field for British emigration."

#### £1,250,000 FOR WATER.

The ceremony of turning on Edinburgh's new water supply, the total cost of which is estimated at £1,250,000, was performed by Lady Cranston on Thursday.

The source of the supply is the Talla, one of the headwaters of the River Tweed. A reservoir constructed in the valley has a storage capacity of 2,750,000,000 gallons of water.

The work was commenced ten years ago, and the final cost is estimated at £1,250,000.

#### 60,000-MILE WALK.

On August 6, 1900, Mark All, aged 77, commenced his self-imposed walking tour of 60,000 miles, to be completed by December, 1907. Already the veteran has negotiated 45,407 miles, and again reached his starting point—London.

# THE ECONOMIC

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Whatever you want in the way of Men's Furnishings, Staple or Fancy Dry Goods, aim straight for our store and we will save you money on every purchase

PHONE MAIN 2036

# THE ECONOMIC

436 QUEEN ST. WEST

S. H. COUCH . . . . . MANAGER

He has been six times round the British Isles, visiting all the principal towns. His travels also include France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

While in the neighborhood of Newmarket early last year the aged pedestrian attracted the notice of the King. "Brave old veteran," said His Majesty, giving him a couple of sovereigns, "be sure to communicate with me when you have accomplished your task."

Now that the Russo-Japanese war is over he intends touring through Russia and Siberia, and is confident that he will complete the 60,000 miles before the end of 1907.

The Rev. Thos. M. Lindsay, principal of the United Free Church College, Glasgow, gives some of the characteristics of the different religious revivals that have appeared at different times in the world's history. There have been gifts, "the power to speak the Word of God and the power of spiritual discernment." Not for one moment do we wish to depreciate the good that has come at times as in a rushing mighty wind. But there is one thing most remarkable in this talk about religious revivals. We never hear of breaking the yoke of bondage, or setting the captive free. Not one word will be uttered about the true meaning of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. When we hear of some of the wealthy leaders in the ecclesiastical organization asking the question, "What can we do to be saved from the injustice which gives one man the ownership of the factory and condemns the majority of the people to practical slavery, then there will be no doubt of the genuineness of the revival. They could pray on the corner of the streets; but, at the same time, Jesus Christ told them they robbed widows' houses.

#### CORE MAKERS ASK FOR AN INCREASE.

Amalgamated Society of Core Makers have appealed to the engineers and foundry masters in the Manchester, England, district for a minimum wage of 37s per week.

#### ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

In England last year out of 354 labor disputes no less than 254 were settled by negotiation, arbitration and conciliation.

#### TIME LOST IN STRIKES.

Taking the whole industrial population of Great Britain in consideration, the time lost in strikes during the year 1904 amounted to about one-seventh of a day for each employee.

#### BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

The tendency in Great Britain has been for several years in the direction of more peaceful relations between employer and employed. Undoubtedly this tendency has been the result of better organization among the workers, who have thereby been enabled to extend the custom of making working agreements with employers.

**THE CHURCH ARMY EMIGRATION SCHEME.**

The Church Army, an organization in England, is applying to the government for £25,000 in order to send 2,000 unemployed to Canada next February. The men are to refund the money by instalments.

Boon the new paper, The Tribune.

**SETTLED CARPENTERS' STRIKE IN EDINBURGH.**

The carpenters' dispute at Edinburgh, Scotland, has been settled by the intervention of the lord provost, who was instrumental in bringing the parties together in conference, with the result that by mutual concessions an agreement was arrived at, the terms to cover a period of two years.

**RECALLS OLD SMUGGLING DAYS.**

A scene recalling the old days of smuggling and wrecking was enacted near St. Catharine's light on the Isle of Wight recently. A French brig went to pieces on the rocks and fifty casks of wine and spirits drifted ashore. In a short time the whole neighborhood was fighting drunk, and the Coast Guard men had a hard time in getting away from them what liquor had not been consumed.

Eight hours for work.  
Eight hours for sleep.  
Eight hours to do as we will.

**CELEBRATED ITS 80TH BIRTHDAY.**

One of the oldest of English trade unions—the Steam Engine Makers' Society—has just celebrated its eightieth anniversary.

**ENGLAND HAS HEAVY SHIP.**

Dreadnought Will Carry Ten 12-Inch Guns and Have 11,000 Tons of Armor in Hull.

London.—The keel plate of the Dreadnought, which is to be the most powerful battleship in the world, has been laid at Portsmouth. Her displacement will be 18,000 tons. She will be armed with ten 12-inch guns of the latest style, each capable of throwing a 960 pound shell a distance of 20 miles, with a muzzle velocity of upward of 2,500 feet a second. Her striking power will be as great as any three battleships of ordinary type at such a range as that which engaged in the battle of Tsushima straits, for no other warship hitherto has mounted more than four 12-inch guns, so there is nothing afloat that can stand up against her in sea action.

About 11,000 tons of armor will be built into her hull, and the Dreadnought will be driven by turbines at 20 knots speed, or the first time on record on a battleship the officers' quarters will be placed forward, the designer's chief difficulty being to provide accommodations for the 900 officers and men, owing to the great demands on her space made by ammunition, storage of coal, etc. She will carry 500 tons of projectiles for her main guns, 200 tons of cordite charges, 300 tons of stores, 2500 tons of coal and guns to a weight of 600 tons without mountings. She is designed to be a floating fortress of the most formidable type.

To the merchant—If your business isn't fit to advertise advertise it for sale.

Never was there a time in the history of the world when people could produce wealth with the same ease as they can to-day, and yet the reports show that poverty is increasing in the Old Land. The factory will turn out twenty times, and in some cases a hundred times, what could be produced fifty years ago. The same is true in transportation, and yet poverty exists. The Duke of Portland holds 260 acres in the City of London. Perhaps there is not an acre worth less than a million dollars. Thousands of the children are reported to be underfed when they go to school. No wonder, when one man gets enough to feed a small army that somebody must go short. They need a religious revival badly.

**Across the Border**

**STRIKE AVERTED.**

A strike in the building trades of New York has been averted by the sheet and metal workers announcing recently, through their representatives, that they would report for work. There is an arbitration agreement between the 75,000 workers in the building trades and the employers, the sheet and metal workers being among the number. The men recently demanded an increase in wages of 50c a day, and went on strike without submitting their grievances to arbitration. They finally agreed, however, to submit the matter to arbitration.

**SILVER-PLATE WORKERS TO ORGANIZE.**

A movement is on foot to organize all the sterling silver and silver-plate workers of Greater New York.

**TEXTILE WORKERS' CONVENTION.**

On October 17th, at New York City, United Textile Workers of America will meet in convention.

**TO FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.**

Every affiliated union in the Los Angeles (Cal.) Building Trades Council has unanimously voted for the weekly assessment required to make the fight for an eight-hour day against the mill owners.

**Slavery far Worse To-day than Before the Civil War in the States.**

A. M. Simmons, Editor of the International Socialist of Chicago, at a meeting held in the Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon, said that the men of to-day are selling themselves to the capitalists in much the same way that the slaves were sold in the days before the civil war. When the unions were formed and commenced objecting to the power of the employers, pressure of all kinds was brought to bear in order to force them to submit to conditions which in themselves were impossible for men to live under. To aid them in their struggle they made rules by the aid of the government, policemen and soldiers, to enforce them, and judges with their robes to interpret them. The time has come when laboring men are thinking of making plans for themselves, and with the power of their votes can elect their delegates.

**LEGAL PROTECTION OF WORKPEOPLE.**

The International Association for the Legal Protection of Workpeople has offered a series of prizes ranging from \$200 to \$2,500 for essays dealing with the prevention of lead poisoning in lead mining and lead-working industries and among painters, type foundries and printers. Essays may be written in English, French or German, and must be in the International Labor Office at Basle, Switzerland, by December 31, 1905.

**LABEL COMMITTEE AT WORK.**

The Label Committee of the Labor Council has issued 50,000 circulars to the "Mistresses of the Household," and they will be distributed in San Francisco shortly. The idea is to spend the union money earned by the husbands, brothers and sisters for union-labeled products, and to patronize those stores which are thoroughly unionized.

**RE-OPENED.**

After an idleness of two months, most of the glass factories of Millville, N.J., resumed operations, and in less than two weeks the 2,200 glass workers of Millville will almost all be employed.

**The Workingman's Store**

is a title which has been aptly given to this store. Every day in the week and especially on Saturday you will find it filled with

**Carpenters, Coopers, Masons, Machinists, Plasterers, Plumbers and Steamfitters, etc.,**

all making their purchases from our large, up-to-date and well assorted stock of the most dependable tools and materials of their kind which we have a reputation of selling at close cut prices.

**Right Goods, Right Prices, Prompt Service**

**The Russil Hardware Co.**

**126 East King Street.**

**CHARTERS REFUSED.**

Charters have been refused night watchmen's associations of both Washington, D.C., and Cleveland, Ohio, by the A. F. of L., under the policy that no charters be issued to men having police authority or to unions of sworn public employes.

**NEW YORK TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.**

Novelty of Mounted Police Escort for Every Truck Aves Strikers.

New York, Oct. 21.—Refusal of the Truck Owners' Association to accede to the demands of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters resulted to-day in a strike which may involve the entire trucking business in this city. In many respects the controversy is similar to that which paralyzed the industries of Chicago for weeks.

**MEMBERSHIP OF PAINTERS.**

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America embraces between 55,000 and 60,000 members. The total membership in New York reaches over 6,000, and is still increasing.

**STONE PLANERMAN'S STRIKE.**

Stone Planermen's Union, at Boston, Mass., struck recently to enforce a raise of wages from \$3 to \$3.50 a day.

**SHINGLE WORKERS' STRIKE.**

A strike of shingle weavers, who demand payday twice a month, is in full force at Anacortes, Wash.

**PATTERN MAKERS' FEES RAISED.**

The Pattern Makers' League of North America, at its recent convention, adopted numerous amendments to its constitution and raised the assessment of its members from 25 to 50c a week. It is proposed to use the money, which is paid as dues, to strengthen and build up the organization and pay for placing the organizers in the field in this country and Canada. It is estimated that there are 9,000 members in the league, and there are only about 9,500 in the country.

**MOST POORLY PAID MEN.**

Tidewater boatmen employed on barges in New York harbor are the most poorly paid class of workmen in the country. They are on duty twenty-four hours in each day, seven days in the week. Their wages range from \$30 to \$50 per month; less than five per cent. of the whole number of boatmen receive \$50 per month, while five per cent. receive \$35 or less.

**TO SUPPORT CO-OPERATION.**

It is reported that officers of the United Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of America have decided to abandon strikes, and a fund is being raised to support co-operative packing plants throughout the country. If supported by the 200,000 members of this organization the industry is expected to compete successfully with the Beef Trust.

**TO BRING PEACE.**

An attempt is to be made to bring about peace in the butchering trades in Greater New York. These trades have been in a disorganized condition since the last butchers' strike, and there has been considerable friction between local members of the calling and the officers of the national union.

**TO SCHOOL GLOVE MAKERS.**

Arrangements for teaching the principles of unionism to non-union glove workers throughout the country and inducing them to join the ranks of organized labor were recently made at the convention of the International Glove Workers' Union in Chicago. There are more than 25,000 glove workers in the United States. The membership of the union is about 3,000.

**MASTERS AGREE TO UNIONSHIP.**

Manufacturers of 90 per cent. of the wall paper produced in the United States have agreed that their prints shall be made by union men.

**150 NEW LOCALS SINCE LAST CONVENTION.**

President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists reports that since the last convention 150 new lodges had been organized and sixty-five additional lodges received through the amalgamation of the Allied Metal Mechanics' International.

**TO ORGANIZE PAPER MAKERS.**

An organizer has been appointed by the A. F. of L. to devote several months in organizing the papermakers through-

**LAUNDRY WORKERS ARE ORGANIZING.**

Efforts of certain labor leaders to organize the laundry workers of Washington, D.C., are said to be gradually meeting with success. It is believed that a healthy union of these workers will soon be formed.

**RAISING THEIR WAGES.**

Bookbinders of Washington, D.C., have been successful in establishing a flat wage scale of \$18 a week there.

**JURISDICTION TO BE EXTENDED.**

United Hatters' Union is considering the plan of extending the jurisdiction to include the makers of men's straw hats. The hatters have had the felt industry absolutely organized for years.

**AN EIGHT-HOUR TOWN.**

Newcastle, Pa., is an "eight-hour town," an eight-hour day having been accomplished without a strike.

**NEW UNION FORMED.**

A union of street railway employes has been formed at Portland, Me.

The Bricklayers and Masons have over half a million dollars of accumulated funds.

**Failures For The Week**

Commercial failures this week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., are 233, against 214 last week, 195 the preceding week and 215 the corresponding week last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 91 were in the east, 58 south, 70 west, and 1 in the Pacific States, and 75 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more. Liabilities of commercial failures reported for October to date are \$3,013,609, against \$5,172,082 for the same period last year.

Detroit labor unions have formed what is called "Organized Labor's Defence Association No. 1" with its object announced to be the employment of an attorney to take care of the individual members in time of trouble and to protect the interest of the various organizations. The attorney is to be elected by referendum vote of the locals, and is to be paid quarterly, a sum not exceeding \$2,000 per year. This plan has been tried a number of years in New York with success.

**\$8,000 PENSION TO ORGANIZE.**

New York, Oct. 17.—The members of the Cigar Makers' International Union have voted a pension of \$8,000 to James Wood, who had been marked for death because of his efforts to organize the cigar makers in Florida. He has been for many years second vice-president and general organizer of the union. Wood was ambushed three years ago near Palatka, Fla., while attempting to organize the cigar makers of that State. One of the bullets shattered the left arm above the elbow. Necrosis set in, and after three years' treatment the arm had to be amputated. Another of the bullets struck his watch and was imbedded in its works.

**LARGE INCREASE MEMBERSHIP.**

There was a large increase in the membership of the United Mine Workers in the anthracite region last month.

**Counterfeited Union Label**

**Fined One Hundred Dollars**

For using a counterfeit union label, Charles Ruppert, a shoe dealer of 353 Clark street, Chicago, was fined \$100 last month in a Chicago police court. Ruppert was detected through the vigilance of Business Agent Fred Lees, of the Chicago unions. Ruppert sold shoes manufactured by the Seltz Company of Chicago, a non-union concern.

About the healthiest exercise you can take during this weather is a walk. If you direct your steps toward the place where a non-member is employed, urge him to get inside the union. If you succeed, your walk has proved that you haven't forgotten how—to take exercise.—Ex.

The fellow that pays his dues and never attends a meeting is about as useful to the union as the hole in a doughnut to a hungry man.—Ex.

There is a distinct connection between hustling and success. Your union will never amount to a row of pins nor be worth enough powder to blow it to Sheol as long as you and your fellow members just pay your dues and look for someone else to solve the problems and do the work.—Ex.

If one were to judge from the lack of progress made by some of our locals, the officers must have visited the molar extractor and got their nerve killed.—Ex.

**Why Not?**

Why shouldn't the working people have the same right to make a law increasing the wages that legislators, councilmen and the other like grafters have?

**FREE**

**Good Bye to Long,  
Dull Evenings**

**Everybody Can Now Have a  
Grand Singing and Playing  
Machine in Their Home.**



**Sings Songs,  
Tells Stories  
and Plays for  
Dancing. . . .**

All we ask is that you buy your Records from us. We present you with the instrument absolutely free of charge. The Records are the longest wearing, smoothest and most musical Records made. We won't ask you to pay any more for them than is asked for inferior makes, and we won't ask you to invest any more money in Records than any other music store would ask you for the instrument alone. You cannot realize until you hear it what a pleasure such an outfit will be in your home, how it will cheer you up when you come home tired at night—sing, talk, play, laugh and joke until you'll feel glad you're alive, and it will cost you nothing, and very little more for the Records. Only one thing more, we reserve the right to cancel this offer at any time, should we be unable to keep up with the demand.

**Splendid Outfits as Low as \$12—\$1 Down, \$2 a Month.**

**JOHNSTON'S LIMITED**

**191 YONGE STREET**

**Open Evenings**

**Piano Makers Local No. 34,  
Amalgamated Woodworkers  
International Union.**

Held a very successful and enthusiastic meeting in Labor Temple, Oct. 25th. Initiated four members and a number of applications approved of for our next regular meeting.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered organizer Bro. C. L. Wilson for the very efficient work he is doing for the organizations he is connected with.

A resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. Michael Croake was passed, also resolution of sympathy for the family.

We unanimously approved of supporting Labor Candidates in the coming Municipal elections.

The eight-hour day was discussed but no action taken.

**Bakers' strike still on.**

Somewhere in the Good Book the admonition is presented, "Ask and ye shall receive." About the scarcest thing in the labor movement is the man who joined without being asked. If your local is run down at the heel, if your meetings are poorly attended, if little or no interest is being taken, be you one of the first to get out and put the asking habit into operation. Ask all craftsmen who are capable to become a member; get them to join, and thus infuse new blood into your union. Show by your activity that you are not pleased with leaving well enough alone, that you want to be a member of a live union, and not eventually catalogued in the also-ran class.

"Jest take a little advice from me,  
'Nd practice it allurs, wherever ve be;  
Whatever folks do, er whatever they  
say,  
Unless yeou kin do it much better'n  
they,  
Don' yeou kick."

"What a gentle, peaceful creature  
that cow ish! Just look into her eyes!"  
Old Guest—"I did that when I first  
arrived. But I discovered that in order  
to get a correct line on a cow's charac-  
ter you mustn't judge her by her eyes;  
you must judge her by her hind legs!"  
—Philadelphia Press.

**UNION MEN ONLY**

**40 CARPENTERS 40**

**Wanted at once at the Canadian Fairbanks**

**Morse Co., Bloor St. West**

**APPLY ON JOB**

**WANTED**

**A Bright Youth for office and outside work. Apply by letter only, giving references, etc.**

**FRED. PERRY**

**Shepard Bros. & Co.,**

**106-108 Adelaide St. West**

**YOU CANNOT EAT NUTS UNLESS YOU CRACK THE SHELLS  
YOU CANNOT HAVE MONEY UNLESS YOU EARN AND SAVE IT**

**3c**

**A WEEK  
AND WE  
CALL FOR IT**

H. POLLMAN EVANS President.

Of all the money-saving plans, Life Insurance is conceded to be the best. It is absolutely safe. Guarantees protection against want. Compels you to save the money necessary to the payment of your premiums, and which might otherwise have been spent foolishly. Returns your savings at a time when your earning power has become impaired.

For those who cannot afford to pay \$40.00 or \$50.00 a year for a policy, INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE is an ideal proposition, as under that plan, weekly premiums of 3 cents, upward, AND CALLED FOR, are accepted on the lives of persons from age 2 to 70.

**A GREAT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK POLICY**

(3 CENTS A WEEK, UPWARD)

Is no protection against death, but is a sure preventative against want. It should be in all families.

This Policy is Copyrighted and issued only by the

**UNION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

Head Office, TORONTO.

Capital Fully Subscribed One Million Dollars

R. M. GIFFORD, District Manager, 54 Adelaide St. East

**3c**

**A WEEK  
AND WE  
CALL FOR IT**

**HIGH DUES**

Among the numerous questions concerning the internal policy of trades unions, the one upon which the most general unanimity prevails is that of high dues. In the policy of low initiation fee and high dues reside the power and permanency of the best type of trade unionism and where existant to-day. Trade unions derive power through a low initiation fee, which keeps the door of the union open to every member of the craft; they insure their permanency through high dues, which keeps the members in the union by force of their interests in the benefit features, which high dues alone make possible. The agreement existing upon this subject is the result of many years' experience in this country and in Great Britain, the home of trade unionism. That experience was gained not in times of prosperity—in which general conditions, irrespective of organization, favor the maintenance or increase of wages—but in times of adversity, in which every nerve must be strained and every resource exhausted to prevent not only the demoralization of wages and other conditions, but the actual destruction of the unions themselves. The history of trade unionism is replete with the destruction of unions, due to pressure from without, caused by the existence of a large body of non-unionists, of men who, but for the establishment of a prohibitive initiation fee, would have become loyal members of the union; and to prepare from within, caused by the inability of the union to support its members while engaged in an effort to maintain wages at a living figure. As a result of these experiences the policy of low initiation fees and high dues was long ago adopted by many trade unions. It is precisely those unions, and those unions alone, which have successfully withstood the industrial crisis of the recent past, in which emergencies manly less robust organizations have gone down to defeat. It is precisely those unions, and those unions alone, which are to-day prepared to maintain a solid and long-enduring front against any attempt at a wholesale reduction of wages. The hand to mouth policy is as foolish in the case of a union as that of an individual. The trade union that flourishes solely upon the rays of prosperity in trade conditions must expect to wither with the first frost of hard times. A trade union to possess the elements of stability and permanency must have its roots well protected; in a word, it must be able to protect its members while they are fighting as well as when they are working. This can be done only by the creation and maintenance of benefit funds. These funds cannot be expected to grow from nothing nor the residue that remains of the general expense fund. Benefit funds can be created only by specific enactment, by moneys contributed for that

purpose, by contributions extending over a longer or shorter period, according to the amount of the contribution per capita and the total number of the members contributing. The trade union which would survive the proverbial rainy day must lay by something for that inevitable contingency. In the present condition of trade unionism in the United States, when many organizations are composed in large part of new members, it may not be out of place to suggest that mere members do not of themselves constitute strength in a trade union; that on the contrary mere members in the absence of proportionate resources for their support may constitute weakness. The mainstay of every trade union lies in its treasury, and that must be large enough to afford subsistence without extravagance and without suffering to every member. Without such means of subsistence, every consideration must give way to the imperative demands of the human stomach.—Coast Seaman's Journal.

**Are You of Any Use to the Union?**

A lesson that every union man should take to heart is the fact that the success of the labor movement depends on the individual effort of its members. It is just in proportion as the average member takes an interest in his organization that it will progress or retrograde. The man who seldom attends a meeting of the union, who is always backward in his dues, and only knows by hearsay as to what is transpiring is really of more use outside the organization than in. It is the man who recognizes that he owes a duty to his union who encourages the officers by his presence and who takes an interest in the proceedings that aids in the work and makes progress not only possible but assured. Every man has his own part to perform and his own duty to carry out. No other member can do it for him. If he absents himself from the meeting there is a vacant seat and one less in attendance. Every member should be a factor and count; there is no life in an organization whose members are dead or sleeping. If it is worth while to belong to a trade union it should be worth while to do one's share in making it a success. Every union is just exactly what its members make it, it will be dead or alive, progressive or impotent just in proportion as its members recognize their responsibilities and honestly live up to them.—Ex.

That old saying, "the one half does not know how the other half lives," will not apply to the other half of union workers if every one of us insistently demand the label.

**LOST AMID THE ICE  
A Thrilling Voyage**

Few ships have had such a welcome home as that which greeted the barque Stork as on Wednesday evening she moved in stately fashion into the West India Docks at the tail of a fussy tug.

A modest looking craft enough; timber every inch of her, even to the old-fashioned looking rails that encircled her flush deck; yet the yearning eyes of a large crowd watched every yard of her slow progress through the dock gates, and women breathed words of thankfulness that at last those whom they had mourned as dead were safe again in port.

A strange, thrilling story was told by the men of the Stork, who for many months have been missing.

"Our folks have been in black for us for nearly a year," exclaimed an able seaman, as he tumbled down the rope ladder and hugged to him a little woman who was too joyfully tearful to speak.

Pieced together, the details of the voyage as supplied by members of the crew make up the following "log": The Stork, which belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company, sailed from the West India Docks—the same berth as she moored at on Wednesday—on June 20, 1904, bound for Charlton Island, James Bay, north-west of Canada. That place was made in the following August, and proved to be a desolate spot, encumbered with immense pine forests. Living there, they found a solitary white man and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

**A Choice of Deaths.**

Sail was set for England on September 19. A head wind was encountered and a fierce sea hammered the stout little craft until it seemed certain that her caken timbers would be stove in. But worse was to come; pack ice was met. It circled round the ship in ever-increasing quantities.

But the Stork weathered it all, and lay-to for some days near Mansfield Island, a bleak, uninhabited stretch of country some seventy miles long off the entrance to Hudson Strait. The gale abated somewhat, and sail was again set.

But the fury of the elements broke out afresh with greater violence than ever. Two of the sails were ripped away, another white world of pack ice was bearing down on the vessel, and a mountainous sea threatened to engulf her. The nineteen men on board prepared for the inevitable.

There was a choice of deaths—to be crushed into nothingness by the ice, to founder at sea, or to die of starvation on the lonely island. The crew went to Captain Ford and urged him to put back to Charlton Island, where at least they would have the companionship and succor of two white persons.

Charlton Island was reached on October 26 of last year. The Stork was immediately "iced up." Cargo, wearing apparel and material to build huts were carried ashore. There the men remained until two months ago.

While still picking her way out of the ice the Stork encountered the Discovery, the famous ship that carried the recent South Polar expedition. The Discovery herself had been icebound for five weeks, but shared her provisions with the hapless survivors on the Stork.

**WISE WORDS ON STRIKES**

**Should not be Called Except as Last Resort—Discipline**

Our policy should not be one of antagonism to our employers, but, on the contrary, to secure conferences with them and, through negotiations, conciliations or arbitrations, bring about satisfactory results. A strike should not be resorted to or a lockout ordered until success is achieved. Work, and work hard, for that efficiency in management; put your leading minds in the positions of trust, so they may steer the ship of labor clear of the danger spots which have threatened and are still threatening destruction to the hopes of millions of the sturdy sons and daughters of toil. It will require concentrated action and the finest kind of management if the mission of the labor movement is to be realized. The movement must be put on a basis of defending itself, and its defense will only come through a disciplining of its forces and through a thorough appreciation of its principles.—Wm. J. Shields, in Carpenter.

**NOTICE.**

There are many trades or callings in which a sufficient number of workers are engaged to form unions, which are still unorganized, in this city. The Toronto District Council are ready and willing to organize all such, and while they call on workers in such callings as soon as they are known, they may overlook some who desire to be organized. This is not intentional. A communication addressed to D. W. Kennedy, Secretary, 59 Edward St., from anyone who desires his trade or calling to be organized, will receive immediate attention, and secrecy will be observed if necessary.

**"Right Wrongs no Man."**

(By JOHN B. POWELL)

"Right wrongs no man," they say—  
The rule is good for all,  
Rich and poor, sad and gay,  
And yet I stop the call,  
To realize the poor  
Have no open door  
To comfort's kindly way.

"Right wrongs no man," they say—  
The rule is good for life.  
We measure, day by day,  
Each struggle and each strife—  
The strong, in all their might,  
The weak, whate'er their plight  
That right may have its sway.

"Right wrongs no man." Indeed!  
Is there no selfish line,  
Which favors restless greed?  
No slowly coming time  
For those who wait in tears  
The calming of their fears  
Of misery and need?

"Right wrongs no man." Ah yes.  
The rule will ever stand,  
So bright, and to be bless,  
If firmly right demand  
That justice which decides  
Between opposing sides  
With an impartial hand.

"Right wrongs no man." Be just,  
And to thyself be true.  
Each day place all thy trust  
As if thy days were few,  
In Him who rights all wrong  
To weak and to the strong—  
Then right will be thy due.

**CURIOUS FACTS**

The Japanese poetically term wrinkles "the waves of old age."

The city of Tokio is one hundred years older than St. Petersburg.

Over 86,000 cattle were destroyed by wild beasts in India last year.

There are very few millionaires and practically no multi-millionaires in Japan.

Picture postcards bearing portraits of Tolstoi have been suppressed in Russia.

"Hippomobiles" is a new French word for carriages that are drawn by horses.

London's new County Hall, on the bank of the Thames, will cover 5.6 acres.

Locomotives of American pattern are used on the new fast express between Cologne and Berlin.

A postage stamp, addressed on the gummed side, has been delivered at Fife, Scotland, as a letter.

The most expensive chair in the world is owned by the Pope. It is made of silver and cost \$90,000.

In Japan sixteen cents a day is now good pay for unskilled laborers. It was six cents ten years ago.

At a horticultural show in England recently a crysanthemum plant with a green blossom was exhibited.

The name of the Empress of Japan is O Hara—"Spring." The name of the Crown Prince is Yoshi-Hito.

The sum of \$40,000,000 will be spent by the Argentine republic within the next five years on new railways and branch lines.

The Kongo dwarfs, six specimens of which have recently been brought to London, never live to be over forty years of age.

Longfellow's "Evangeline" has been excluded from the schools of British Columbia because it is tainted with an un-British spirit.

A man at Oldham, England, used glue to thicken the gravy in meat pies that he sold and had to serve a three months' sentence in jail.

It is stated that for the first time within the memory of living man every Turkish official received his full salary on the first of April.

An enactment of the London City Council prevents window cleaners from standing on window sills that are more than six feet from the ground.

A recently invented piece of labor-saving machinery is a darning machine which will in ten minutes cover a hole that an energetic woman could hardly fill in an hour.

The cainiti is a Cuban fruit which has a milky, fibrous meat, sweet and starchy, and a number of round, black seeds. It is purple or dark green on the outside and grows on a tree.

The principal enemies of oyster beds are starfish, and it is estimated by the Fish Commission of the United States that they do damage to the extent of \$250,000 annually to American oyster beds.

A chemist in Wiesbaden, Germany, by breeding and feeding his fowls in a special way, has been able to increase the natural quantity of iron in eggs that they are medicinal and useful for the cure of various diseases.

Tibet is reported by the geologist who accompanied the British commission to that country to be strikingly poor in valuable minerals. The largest yield of gold was .28 grain a ton of gravel, and there was no trace of coal or indigenous gems.

The Manx Language Society has been formed to preserve the language of the Isle of Man and to carry out its purpose will send a phonograph to different parts of the island, and old men whose accent is pure will speak into the receiver passages from Scripture, folklore stories, etc. When the records are complete they will be kept at the society's rooms in Douglas.

In Russia there is only one village school for every 12,000 persons.

A collier was recently sentenced to two months' imprisonment for taking a match into a Welsh coal pit.

The barbers of Berlin are greatly exercised over the growing custom among men of wearing beards.

Archbishop Farley, in a recent public address, stated that there are 5,000 converts a year to Catholicism in the diocese of New York.

In Europe alone Russia has an area of 2,000,000 square miles, which is twenty-three times the size of Great Britain. The area of Siberia is 5,000,000 square miles.

The only large sheet of fresh water in Japan worthy of mention is Lake Biwa, which is thirty-six miles long, twelve miles wide and 300 feet deep at its greatest depth.

The oldest belfry in America is the seven-century-old fir tree, eight feet thick, that forms the spire of St. Peter's Church, Tacoma, which is used for the bell of the church.

A celebrated London physician, Dr. Wynn Westcott, said at an inquest recently that nearly every person who commits suicide by drowning partly undresses before entering the water.

In the Czar's palace, Tsarkoe, near St. Petersburg, one room has a floor of ebony inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Another has walls of carved amber and the walls of another are laid with beaten gold.

There is nothing that a rat will not eat. They have bitten off the legs of living birds, eaten their way through a live pig and have gnawed off the thick skin growing about the nails of elephants' feet.

Edwin Lefevre, a writer of magazine fiction, produced eighteen thousand words between Saturday and Monday, all written in longhand, and doesn't consider six thousand words a day a feat worth mentioning.

A salary of about \$12,500 is paid to every Russian minister, and the salary is for life, even if the minister is in office only a few months. The Ministers of Interior and Finance receive large additional sums.



Tile Layers Int. U. 37

United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers

of North America American Federation of Labor



LOCAL 41, TORONTO

During eleven months of last year Mexico bought 137 locomotives and 23,308 tons of steel rails from the United States, which was an increase of seventy locomotives and 21,000 tons of steel over the previous year.

Among the many specialists of New York street merchants is one who sells nothing but boys' knee pants. His stand is located near a big market and he relies for his trade on mothers passing that way to do the family marketing.

Considerable excitement has been created at Mambasa, East Africa, by the discovery of the West African rubber tree in the forests of the protectorate. Syndicates of London capitalists are competing for large tracts of forest land.

M. Delie, a French physiologist, has discovered that tobacco has a selective action upon the auditory nerve. He cautions moderation in the use of the weed and avoiding it altogether where deafness has already begun, or where there is a family history of such troubles.

"Don't you think he lacks aplomb?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle. "Well," replied her hostess, "I don't know, but at the dinner the other night it did seem to me as though he couldn't get enough peaches."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Giffle—What is your experience with street car hogs? Spinks—I had one man move up and give me the end seat this summer. Giffle—Merely from politeness? Spinks—No; I think it was rather from prudence. You see there was a shower beginning.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

**Patronize Our Friends.**

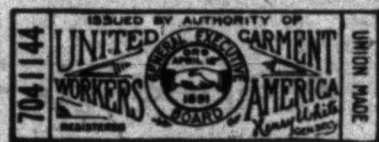
Merchants who advertise in labor papers show that they care for the union man's trade. Patronize those who are willing to help you. Read the advertisements in THE TRIBUNE, and if in need of anything in their line visit the stores and make your purchases, and tell the proprietor why you came there.



Subscribe to the Tribune.



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Advertise in THE TRIBUNE



Subscribe to the Tribune.



FRIENDS OF LABOR: Be Consistent, Patronize Home Industries, WEAR UNION MADE GLOVES



ASK FOR  
THE A. C. CHAPMAN CO'S.  
No. 642

A Specimen of a **BIG 4 GLOVE** Manufactured by  
**530 FRONT ST. WEST TORONTO THE A. C. CHAPMAN CO. THE ONLY UNION GLOVE SHOP IN CANADA.**

FOR SALE BY:

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**Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local 27**

This organization met in the Labor Temple on Friday night, October 20. There was a large attendance. Fourteen initiations and twenty-four applications for membership and many more in view. F. T. SHORT, Secretary.

**Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Local 30**

The members met in the Labor Temple on Friday, October 20. There was a good meeting for the good and welfare. There were also five initiations and five applications for membership. The representative of the Tribune was permitted in and received a cordial welcome and did good business. J. McGUILLAN, Secretary. S. McHENRY, President.

**Cabinet Makers' Local 157**

At the regular meeting held in the Temple Building on October 24th, after general routine business the meeting of Tariff Committee, held in Toronto was discussed at great length.—E. W. NICHOLSON, Pres. J. PICKLES, Sec'y.

**Operative Plasterers**

Owing to Thanksgiving Day falling on Thursday, the regular meeting was postponed until next Tuesday.

**Journeyman Tailors' Union Local 132**

There was a large attendance of the above local in the Labor Temple on Monday, October 23rd. There were two initiations and eight applications for membership. Circulars from headquarters and correspondence from other locals were received. Suggestions were offered as to the advisability of holding a grand Ball at the close of the busy season. The trade outlook is very bright and prosperous.—W. B. LAMBERT, President. J. C. MALCOLM, Sec'y

**To Oppose Any Reduction of Licenses**

The Malsters' and Brewery Workers' Union and the Cigar-makers' Union, it is said, will oppose the reduction of licenses.

**Federated Council of the Building Trades.**

The Council met in the Labor Temple on Monday, October 23rd. There was a large attendance and fully representative. The report of the Executive Committee who met on October 12th to consider the revision of the constitution in order to make it more up-to-date and effective; much interesting discussion resulted. Two more locals send in delegates, which leaves only two outside the fold.—FRANK MOSES, President. FRANK C. WEBB, Sec'y.

**UNION MEN**

would you like to make a few dollars per week by working a couple of hours in the evening. If you would, call and see R. M. GIFFORD, 54 Adelaide St. East. Phone M 5657.

**An American says Toronto is Twenty Five Years Behind the Times.**

While it is impalatable we are forced to swallow it; we find we cannot do much business but between the hours of 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4, if we are lucky enough to find the gentleman in, which is seldom, and if we find him in he is generally too busy to see anyone.

Help the Barbers' Union by asking for the card, and if he has none don't let him shave you. Go to a barber that has one.

Maple Leaf Lodge Ladies' Auxiliary No. 3. will hold their third annual At-Home in the Labor Temple on Nov. 10. As usual a most enjoyable evening is looked forward to.

**To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE**

Dear Sir,—I have been to two or three custom tailors in the city for clothes with the custom tailors' label on, and they tell me it is not now used, although all their men are in the Union. Now don't you think that the Custom Tailors' Union should have dodgers printed with fair shops, if there are any, or advertise in THE TRIBUNE, so that we would know where to buy; or, better still, with all the union men in the city start a co-operative departmental store, as when you ask for the label on your goods the dealers always slap on another 50 cents or dollar. Hoping some older union men than I will take this co-operative store question up, I am,  
Yours sincerely,  
A UNION MAN.

**Editor TRIBUNE,—**

I must congratulate you on the spicy way you are getting out the new paper, and I assure you it is well worthy of the support of every member of organized labor. Your articles are short, condensed and to the point.  
Yours truly, F. C. LETTS

**Send in Your Printing**

Now is the time that the unions should be ordering their job printing for the new term and the new officers. Remember THE TRIBUNE does quick work and gives satisfaction, and our prices are consistent. Ring up Main 181, or send in your copy to the office.

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TORONTO DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL

Published Weekly at

106-108 Adelaide Street West

TORONTO CANADA

Subscription \$1.00 per Year, paid in advance  
Single copies 3 cents each.

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

THE TRIBUNE will endeavor to be in every essential a first-class newspaper, and zealously labor to further the trade union movement and economic progress. Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Anonymous communications will not be printed. No name will be published when a request is so made. THE TRIBUNE will not hold itself responsible for the views of correspondents.

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**The Coming Campaign**

At the coming municipal elections in Toronto, one question is of overshadowing importance to Organized Labor. That question is, Shall Direct Legislation by the Initiative and Referendum be continued in Toronto's civic government, or shall it be quietly burked by pledge-breakers going unpunished?

It is hardly necessary for The Tribune to point out the supreme importance of Direct Legislation to Labor and to the public generally. It places in the hands of the people a sure and trusty instrument by which they can veto bad or corrupt legislation and initiate any measures that Legislature or municipal council refuse or neglect to pass. It gives political power to the common people. By it, Labor can get what Labor wants.

The establishment in Toronto of the Initiative and Referendum has taken place so quietly that even yet many do not know of its existence. It was got by means of pledges given to organized labor by candidates for the City Council in the winter of 1902-3. These pledges were renewed and extended both in 1903-4, and in 1904-5. They were in the shape of answers to the questions which we print in another column. So that Direct Legislation stood as a part of this city's government during the years 1903 and 1904. But a damaging blow was struck at it and at Organized Labor in 1905. Shall we strike back, and strike hard?

What were the circumstances? The first attempt to use the new powers of the people was made in the autumn of 1904, when a sufficiently signed Initiative petition demanded that the City Council submit to the voters the question of exempting dwelling houses from taxation to the extent of \$700. This was a disagreeable surprise to most of the members of the City Council; but, after some squirming, a majority of them stuck to their pledges and submitted the question to the people at the 1905 elections; some, no doubt, with the secret hope that it would be overwhelmingly defeated.

Another disagreeable surprise! The great common people thought for itself, and dealt a staggering blow at land monopoly by voting Yes—two to one, YES! Nearly sixteen thousand voters swelled that mighty stream of affirmative ballots, which demanded that the City Council should ask the Ontario Legislature for power to make the \$700 exemption.

And did the City Council do it? Twenty of them were specifically pledged to "carry out the will of the people, as expressed by any referendum votes that may be taken." Did they do it?

No. The pledges were shamelessly broken. By a vote of twelve to seven the City Council refused to ask the Ontario Legislature for the powers which the people had demanded. We print the division list elsewhere. Perhaps some of those twelve men thought, "Oh, these Labor fellows don't stick together; we can fool them easily; they'll forget all about it before the next election!"

Is not The Tribune right in saying that the paramount issue for the coming election is to punish the pledge-breakers, re-establish the Initiative and Referendum, compel the \$700 exemption powers to be asked for, and show that Organized Labor is not to be trifled with?

**The Toronto Federation for Majority Rule**

This is the name of the organization that in three successive elections took written pledges from municipal candidates in the City of Toronto that they would support the Initiative and Referendum. Some account of it and its doings is in order now.

The movement commenced by a report of the Municipal Committee of the Toronto District Labor Council in October, 1902, which recommended that that Council should take the lead in an organization to establish the Initiative and Referendum in Toronto by means of pledging candidates. The outcome was that the Labor Council approved the report; joined the proposed organization and voted ten dollars towards its funds. Thus the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule came into existence. Active steps were at once taken to enlarge and strengthen it. By the time the city elections were approaching the Federation consisted of about twenty-five Labor unions and three other societies. These bodies all had contributed to the funds of the Federation and appointed delegates to its Executive Committee. Mr. James Simpson, well known in Labor circles, was appointed Secretary of the Federation, and has since continued as Secretary; although we understand that the pressing work in connection with the Labor Temple will make it necessary for him to seek a successor for the work of the coming campaign.

The committee worked well and faithfully in that autumn of 1902, and the result of their work was that Mayor Urquhart and fourteen aldermen gave the pledges asked for by the Federation. One of these pledges was to endeavor to obtain Provincial legislature making it legal for municipalities to take votes of the general electorate on public questions; apart from the votes of the limited class of voters called "ratepayers," taken only on "meny by-laws." Votes of the general electorate had been frequently taken; but as a fact they were illegal, and could have been stopped by an injunction of the courts.

In 1903 Mayor Urquhart and the aldermen did well. They redeemed their pledges by asking for legislation to legalize votes of the general municipal electorate; and they pressed their point so strong that the required amendment was made to the Municipal Act. This cleared away a formidable obstacle to the Initiative and Referendum—or "the People's Veto" and Direct Initiative" as the Federation called it; perhaps a more expressive name, but meaning the same thing.

Then came the elections of 1904. Mr. Simpson and his committee got to work again, and so successfully that twenty out of the twenty-three members of the City Council gave the pledges asked for by the Federation.

During 1904 the first use was made of the new powers obtained by the Toronto Federation. That was in the shape of a movement to obtain the \$700 exemption; the story of which we have just told. Then the Federation's Committee went to work again, and got pledges from candidates for the 1905 election. Some of these pledges have been broken.

Such in brief is the history of the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule; an organization composed largely of working men, and supported by working men's money; for the noble purpose of giving political and municipal freedom and power to the common people. The members of the Federation will soon be asked to renew their efforts and extend their organization for the coming municipal campaign. Can their response be otherwise than earnest, determined and united?

**PARTICULARS OF THE PLEDGES**

Here are the questions asked by the Toronto Federation for Majority Rule in December, 1903 and December, 1904, of all candidates for seats in the City Council in the elections of 1904 and 1905 respectively. They are followed by a brief explanatory statement:

**QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES**

1. Do you believe that the will of the majority should prevail in this city; "majority" meaning a majority of those entitled to vote and who do vote?
2. To give effect to the will of the majority, are you in favor of the People's Veto by Optional Referendum and of the Direct Initiative by Petition or of Collective Request as explained below?
3. Concerning the People's Veto, will you, if elected, use the power of your office to support the Optional Referendum in the City Council in regard to the subject specified below?
4. As regarding the Direct Initiative, will you, if elected, use the power of your office to submit for the decision of the voters any measure that is asked for by eight per cent. of the electors?
5. Will you, if elected, use the power of your office to carry out the will of the majority as expressed by any Referendum votes that may be taken?

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND METHODS IN BRIEF**

1. THE PEOPLE'S VETO.—That any by-law or resolution relating to certain important subjects (specified below) shall wait thirty days in the City Council before being finally passed. If during that time five per cent. of the electors by petition ask for its submission to a popular vote, it shall be so submitted, and the decision of the voters shall be obeyed by the aldermen.
2. Following are the subjects above mentioned to which the People's Veto can be applied:  
Granting, amending or renewing franchises.
3. THE DIRECT INITIATIVE.—That if eight per cent. of the electors by petition present to the City Council any by-law or resolution that they desire to have passed not later than the next municipal election, if presented in time, and the aldermen must obey the will of the voters as expressed at the polls.

**THE DIVISION LIST**

On Monday, March 13th, 1905, at a meeting of the Toronto City Council, Alderman Noble in Committee of the Whole moved that the Council obey the expressed will of the people by asking power from the Legislature to exempt dwelling-houses from taxation to the extent of Seven Hundred Dollars of the assessed value; said exemption to include all buildings used as dwellings, but not to apply to the land, and not in any way to affect the right to vote on said property.

Alderman Noble's motion was negatived on the following division:

**YEAS.**  
Controller Ward.  
Alderman Graham.  
Alderman Hay.  
Alderman Lynd.  
Alderman Noble.  
Alderman Stewart.  
Alderman Vaughan.

**NAYS.**  
Mayor Urquhart.  
Controller Hubbard.  
Controller Spence.  
Alderman Church.  
Alderman Coatsworth.  
Alderman Fleming.  
Alderman Geary.  
Alderman Keeler.  
Alderman MrBride.  
Alderman McGhie.  
Alderman Sheppard.

Alderman Dymn was in the chair, and so did not vote. Controller Shaw was absent. Aldermen Harrison and Jones were not in the Council Chamber.

Most of those above named were specifically pledged to obey any vote of the people, but not all. Next week The Tribune will publish a list of those who broke their pledges. But, pledges or no pledges, what right has an elected servant of the people to deliberately disobey their expressed will?

Now is the time to check up the aldermen and controllers to see how well they have carried out the pledges they made to organized labor before they were elected. To see if they are fit and proper men for the next term. No fear nor favor.

**DEBT COLLECTOR.** R.—T.—on Sept. 11th wrote Mr. D.—as follows: Dear Sir, Dr. W.—has handed us an account against you as per memo below, which we must ask you to kindly remit promptly by return mail, if you wish to save further proceedings and costs. Yours truly, R.—T.—& Co'y.

To amount of account - \$14 25  
To our charges - 6 00

\$20 25

It is our duty to call the attention to the above. No collector or lawyer is entitled to charge the debtor one cent for costs until action is commenced in Court. And then it is only certain cases in the Division Court the judge has power to allow the plaintiff's solicitor any fee for his services in connection with the case. Of course, if the case goes against the defendant, he is liable to court costs. Lawyers are generally satisfied with 10% for collecting small debts, but no court would allow them a percentage like what the above collector was seeking to charge the debtor. Some collectors want from 25% upwards for collecting debts. So long as they get it from their clients, well and good, but we do not want the unfortunate debtor to pay more than he is entitled to pay. Bailiffs have no right to charge the tenant if the tenant offers the rent to them before seizure. Deserving people are taken advantage of daily by collectors and bailiffs, and we want our readers to know their rights.

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**DINEEN**

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## Household Hints

### BEWARE OF TOO LIBERAL USE OF SALT.

Salt draws the juices from beef in corning, toughens the fibre, makes it very indigestible and less nutritious. On cucumbers it draws out the water, toughens the fibre and renders them very indigestible. Salt acts in exactly the same way on fish as on meat. There are two ways of considering these changes. I would hardly say that salt destroys the food value, although it robs the flesh of part of its food value by making it less digestible.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer.

### HOW TO PACK EGGS FOR LONG KEEPING.

The yolk of the egg spoils much quicker than the white. For this reason it is important that the yolk should be surrounded with a layer of the white. The egg is placed on the side or large end the heavy yolk will settle to the bottom, and come in contact with the shell, which admits the air. If it is placed on the small end it will always have a layer of white between it and the shell. Eggs absorb odors easily, therefore only colorless materials should be used when packing them.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Be sure that the firm you order your coal from has the union label on their delivery wagons.

### HOW TO KEEP VIOLETS FRESH.

A bouquet of violets may be kept crisp and fresh for several days with a little care. At night fill a deep soup plate with cold water, place the violets in this and cover with a bowl. Set the dish in a cool place.

### SPICE CAKE.

One and one-half cups brown sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup sour milk, one and one-half cups flour, two cups chopped raisins, three eggs, one teaspoonful of cloves and cinnamon, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk and one-quarter of a nutmeg; make icing of juice of a lemon and icing sugar.

### RAISIN PIE.

One cup raisins, one and one-half cups water, juice and rind of a lemon, one and one-half soda biscuits rolled; sugar to taste. Boil raisins and lemon in the water for a few minutes, then add the biscuits and sugar, let it boil together a few minutes, and cool before putting in paste.

### SALTED ALMONDS.

Shell one pound of almonds, then blanch by pouring over them one quart of boiling water; cover and let them stand until the thick brown skin becomes loosened and the almond can be pressed carefully out of the skin. Melt a piece of butter, the size of a large walnut, in a large baking-pan. Thoroughly dry the almonds with a soft towel and put them into the pan; shake the pan gently until each nut is shining with butter, then dust with one cooking-spoonful of table salt, mixing so that the nuts will be thoroughly coated with the salt. Put the pan in the bottom of the oven, shaking and stirring until the almonds are a light brown and the butter is dry.

### LEMON PIE.

Cook the yolks of three eggs well beaten, juice of two lemons and grated rind of one lemon, with one cupful of sugar, until it has reached the consistency of heavy cream. Care should be taken to keep this mixture smooth and free from scorch, so let me advise that it be cooked over boiling water, stirring constantly while it is on the range. When this is thoroughly cold, whip in the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and fill a pie-plate lined with good pastry. This quantity will make one pie. The rule is an excellent one, and makes a delightfully palatable dessert. Bake in a quick oven for about ten minutes or long enough for the crust to cook and the filling to turn a golden brown.

### PUMPKIN PIE.

To every quart of pumpkin pulp add one pint of milk, half a tablespoonful of melted butter, one and one-half cupsful of sugar, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in cold milk, and a teaspoonful of ground ginger. Line a deep pie-plate with a good crust, brush the surface with beaten egg, and dust with one teaspoonful of bread crumbs. The crumbs will prevent the crust from becoming soggy. Fill the plate with the pumpkin mixture and bake in a moderate oven until set like custard.

### FOR LUNCH.

Try some of the following desserts for luncheon some day when you tire of well-known recipes:

#### STEAMED APPLE PUDDING.

Make a rich, light biscuit dough, line a plain mold with it, rolled about half an inch thick; fill the centre with apples, pared and quartered, filling in loosely. Sprinkle with sugar and a grating of nutmeg or any spices desired. Draw the paste up over the top of the apples; place a cover over the mold and set in a boiler of water to steam, or it may be tied in a floured cloth, allowing room to swell, and boil; but if the latter method is employed be careful the pudding does not become soggy.

#### JAM TURNOVER.

Jam turnover is prepared as follows. Mix three heaped up tablespoonfuls of flour to a batter, with one egg and sufficient milk. Add two tablespoonfuls of suet, finely chopped, and one teaspoonful of baking powder and beat well. Grease a basin and well cover the bottom with jam. Pour the mixture in and boil or steam for about one hour. Turn out on a hot dish.

#### DELICIOUS SUET PUDDING WITH APPLES.

Beat four eggs to a stiff froth, add half a cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt and stir these ingredients well into the eggs; then pour in a pint of milk, and when these ingredients are well beaten together add four cupfuls of sifted flour and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; after this add half a pound of finely chopped suet, which should be sprinkled with a little flour. Butter a large pudding mold well, put in a layer of the batter, then a layer of fine King or pippin apples, sliced thin; sprinkle just a little fine sugar over the apples and a little mace or grated nutmeg; then add a layer of the batter, then a layer of sliced apples, seasoning each layer with a suggestion of sugar and nutmeg or mace. Continue this process till fruit and batter are all used. Always have the layer of apples deeper than that of the batter. When the mold is full to within an inch of the top, cover tightly, stand it in a big kettle of boiling water; let the water come to within two inches of top of mold. Let the pudding boil three hours, then turn it out of mold and serve hot or cold with cream and sugar.

#### APPLE SNOW.

Pare, core and slice six or eight tart, juicy apples; stew them in a little water until soft enough to press through a colander; sweeten to suit the taste and turn into a deep glass dish; let the apples get cold and then cover with a soft custard made with a pint of milk, the yolks of three eggs, and sugar to sweeten. Flavor with lemon or orange, and when cold pour over the apples. Whip the whites to a stiff froth with three heaping tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and heap lightly over the custard. Sliced bananas for dessert are improved by pouring over them juices from oranges or pineapples.

#### CRANBERRY JELLY.

To one quart of cranberries add one scant cupful of water, and cook until the berries are tender. Remove from the fire and strain through a fine sieve. Return the juice to the saucepan, add two cupfuls of sugar, and cook just long enough to thoroughly melt the sugar. When cool, put in a mold and pack in ice for an hour, and serve in sherbet glasses.

### SOME BREAKFAST DISHES.

#### LIVER AND MUSHROOMS.

To make stewed liver and mushrooms, take half a pound of calves' liver, one pound of mushrooms, three ounces of bacon, one ounce of flour. Fry the liver and bacon and the mushrooms separately. Put all into a stewpan with half a pint of stock and simmer for one hour and serve with fried bread.

#### GINGERBREAD—AND HOW TO PREPARE IT.

Fairy Gingerbread.—Cream one-half of a cupful of butter. Add one cupful of light brown sugar gradually. Then two scant cupfuls of milk slowly. Put two scant cupfuls of sifted flour in a bowl, sift in two level teaspoonfuls of ginger. Spread the mixture on a buttered baking sheet or on an inverted dripping pan. Bake in a moderate oven. Cut in squares before removing from the pan. If the mixture around the edge of the pan bakes before the centre is ready, remove the pan from the oven and cut off the turned part and return to the oven to finish baking.

Hot Water Gingerbread.—Take two cupfuls of sifted pastry flour and mix with it one teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, and one tablespoonful of ginger, putting them through a sieve held over the flour. Rub one-half cupful of butter till creamy, add one-half cupful of sugar, and when well mixed add one-half cupful of molasses, then stir in the flour mixture, and lastly add one-half cupful of boiling water. Beat very thoroughly and turn into a shallow pan or into muffin pans and bake in a quick oven.

Sponge Gingerbread.—Beat one egg, add to it one-half cup of melted butter, one-half cup of brown sugar, one-half cupful of molasses; dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in one-half cupful of hot water; put in a bowl one and one-half cups of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ginger, one-half teaspoonful each of cloves and salt; add the egg and molasses mixture to this, then beat in the soda and hot water; pour into shallow pans and bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

Grandma's Gingerbread.—One-half cupful of butter, two cupfuls of Orleans molasses, one of sugar, four of flour, one of milk, four eggs, one teaspoonful baking powder, one of ginger, one-half teaspoonful of cloves. Cream the butter and sugar, add the milk and molasses, add baking powder to the flour and beat into the other mixture, a little at a time; lastly, add the eggs, well beaten, the ginger and cloves. Bake in a moderate oven. If this quantity is baked entire leave in oven one hour; if divided into two parts, one-half hour.

'Tis well to find out what we're getting before letting go of what we have.

To play to a gallery of ordinary mortals is better than truckling to a box of cultured conceit.

Katherine—Think of marrying a man for his money. Babette—Yes, I've often thought of it, but I could never get hold of the man.—Detroit Free Press.

"You doctors," said the Gothamite, "don't seem able to make anything out of his meningitis." "Don't, eh? I'm making my expenses out of it."—Houston Post.

#### Bakers' strike still on.

Jack—I declare Helen is getting prettier every day. Dick—You only think that because every time she comes out she has an uglier bulldog.—Chicago News.

Head of Foreign Trade Office—Where would you prefer to go as our agent? Young Traveler—Well, if possible, where the natives are vegetarians.—New Yorker.

## Bakers' International Union

LOCAL 204

ATTENTION !!

**Bakers' Strike Still On**

There are 55 Men out of Bredin's, Weston's, and Tomlin's Shops Still on Strike.

"Poor old Versely died last night." "Indeed?" "Yes, he turned over and died without a struggle." "Well, he died easier than he lived, then."—New Orleans Picayune.

Miss Angles—He was pleased to say, I believe, that I had many good points. Miss Cutting—Not exactly, dear. He said you had a good many points.—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Jones—Your friend, Miss Powderpuff, is an actress, I believe? Mrs. Brown—She used to be, but she's an artist now. She gives a turn on the variety stage.—Boston Transcript.

"He seems to have gone to the bad completely." "Yes; I believe he found himself between the devil and the deep sea, and he realized that he couldn't swim."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Tommy—Pop, what is the difference between charity and philanthropy? Tommy's Pop—Merely, my son, that philanthropy can afford to hire a press agent.—Philadelphia Record.

"Why does Dr. Grumpse always buy openwork socks?" "He says that, having been a bachelor for 45 years, the kind with holes in are the only ones in which he feels natural."—Cleveland Leader.

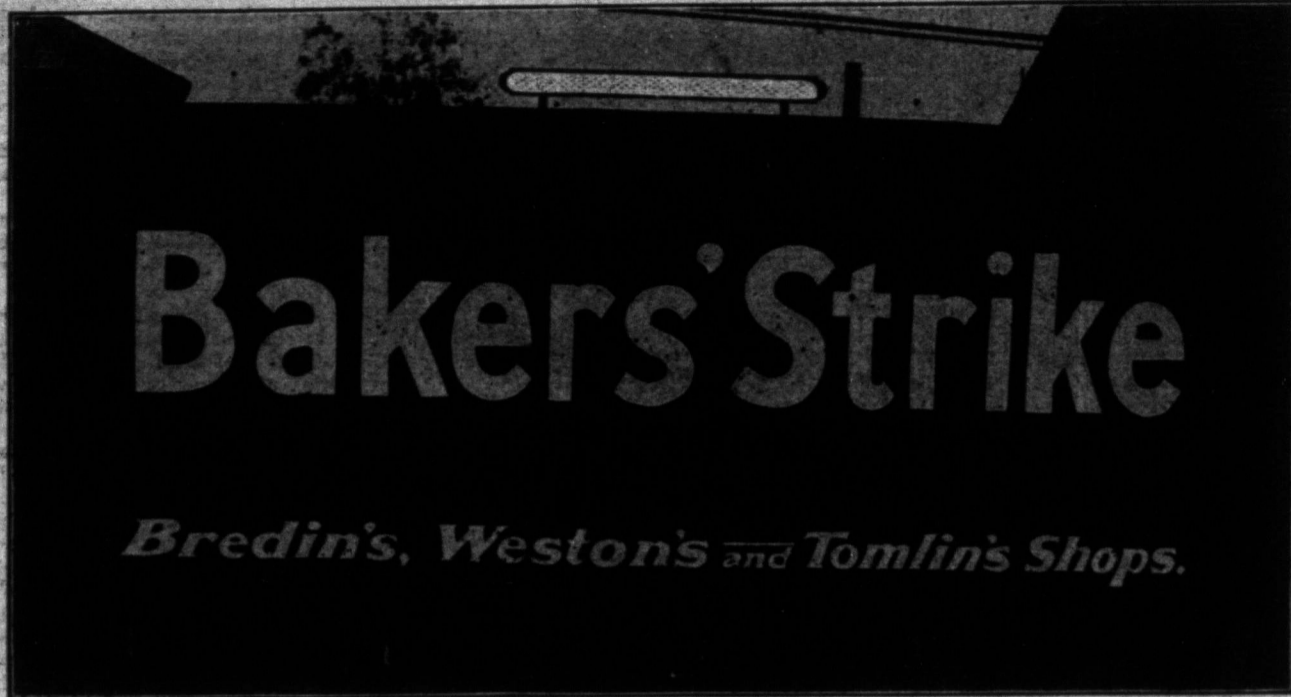
First Cannibal—How'd it happen that the shipwrecked dude was scratched off the bill of fare? Second Cannibal—We found at the last minute that he was a cigarette fiend.—Chicago News.

"I takes notice," said Uncle Eben, "dat de man who tells you how easy it is to be contented wif salt po'k an' beans giner'ly has as fine a appetite foh fried chicken as anybody."—Washington Star.

He—So your father thought I wanted to marry you for your money. What did you say? She—I persuaded him that you didn't, and then he said if that was the case you hadn't any sense.—Detroit Journal.

"How fashions change!" "Oh, not a great deal." "Don't they? When I was young men and women wore linen coats and leather shoes and now they wear leather coats and linen shoes."—Milwaukee Journal.

"There are too many mutual admiration societies," said the harsh person. "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "and it is strange how seldom a man and his wife are eligible to the same one."—Washington Star.



# Bakers' Strike

*Bredin's, Weston's and Tomlin's Shops.*

**COPY OF TELEGRAM**

10.30 A.M., Oct. 19

24 PD., 7 Ex.,

New York, N.Y., Oct. 19

Mr. Fred Perry,

The Tribune, 106-108 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

The convention has decided to stand by the Toronto Bakers' Union

204, to the finish.

A. CALLOW,

405 87th St. East.

**Toronto District Labor Council Label Committee.**

**GREETING.**

At the last meeting of the District Labor Council the following recommendation of the Label Committee was adopted:

"Your Committee find that dense ignorance prevails as to what the different labels are like. To overcome this ignorance your Committee discussed the possibility of publishing a label directory. We find that now we have a medium in THE TRIBUNE, by which we can familiarize the public with all labels. Your Committee recommends that all crafts having a label be asked to publish a cut of their label in THE TRIBUNE every week, as we feel that this is more practical than a label directory."

The Label Committee feel that this method of advertising your label will have good result, as it will be brought before the people continually, whereas a label directory would not be so effective. The Label Committee are continuously met with the objec-

tion "we do not know the label when we see it." If this method of advertising your label is followed this objection can no longer exist.

We therefore ask your cooperation in this matter, feeling confident that an impetus will be given to the demand for labeled goods. Fraternaly yours, T. C. VODDEN, Chairman of Committee, MAY DARWIN, Secretary.

**Maxims of Union Labor**

"Raise yourselves, not by depressing others, but by acting with them," said Broadbent, the English labor organizer.

"The condition of one part of our class cannot be improved permanently unless all are improved," said the Industrial Federation in 1874.

"For Me; for Thee; for All," was the motto of the first labor paper in America. The first coal miners' circular said, "Let there be no English, no Irish, no German, Scotch, or Welsh. This is our country, and we are brethren."

**FREE MUSIC.**

We would call our readers' attention to the advertisement of Johnston's, Limited, in this issue. The offer they make and the terms on which they make it should appeal to everyone who cares to entertain their families in their own home, and it is by entertainment in our own homes that our children will voluntarily stay in at nights and learn to appreciate the finer arts of life, and thus grow up into refined men and women. This offer is within the reach of all.

**A Fettered Giant**

Labor creates capital, but has none. Labor garners the grain, but eats the chaff.

Labor builds palace trains and automobiles, but walks.

Labor builds labor-saving machines, but labors harder than ever.

Labor manufactures guns, and is shot down with them.

Labor builds schools and universities, but remains in ignorance.

Labor elects representatives, but has no representation.

Labor has the ballot, but doesn't know how to use it.

Labor builds streets and public highways, but isn't allowed free assemblage upon them.

Labor has brains, ability and the power to change and remedy all this, but is afraid of its own power.

The world owes its men of great soul a debt so great that all its men of large fortune can never repay.

**EPIGRAMS.**

Man's brain is like an old curiosity shop, full of a thousand and one things that are utterly useless.

If our wishes had wings, how far we would fly!

Despair is queen of the night, and the bat is her Minister of State.

Art is man's expression of nature. Never apologize for a long letter; you only add to its length.

A bird is known by its note, and a man by his talk.

Enemies always tell you the truth, but friends rarely.

**..FACTORIES INSPECTORS..**

The following are the Factory Inspectors for the Province of Ontario:

- James T. Burke
- Arthur W. Holmes
- Miss M. Carlyle
- Thomas Kelly
- John Angus
- Mrs. J. R. Brown

Their Office is in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, ground floor. Any one having business with them, or desiring to know anything in regard to the Act under which they are employed, will please address them as above.

NELSON MONTEITH,  
Minister of Agriculture.

**THE "ELLIOTT"**

CHURCH & SHUTER STS.

THE ELLIOTT has again been taken over by Mr. John Elliott, for the past thirty years one of Toronto's leading hotel men.

Mr. Elliott has with many alterations transformed The Elliott, with its good service and appointments, into one of Toronto's leading hotels.

In connection will be found a bar in which purely unadulterated goods are dispensed. A share of your patronage will be appreciated.

JOHN S. ELLIOTT, Prop.

If you believe in fair conditions you will assist your Fellow Workers by demanding

**Union Label Articles**

**UNION MADE TOBACCO**

always bears the Union Blue Label



When purchasing Tobacco, either Plug, Package or Twist or Cigarettes, always see that it bears the Union Blue Label, as it is your only guarantee that Union Wages, fair hours and healthy conditions prevail.

**BUY NO OTHER**

**Acker & Barron Mfg. Co.**

ALL STYLES OF

Washable Coats, Pants, Frocks, Caps, Aprons, Etc.

ORDERED WORK A SPECIALTY

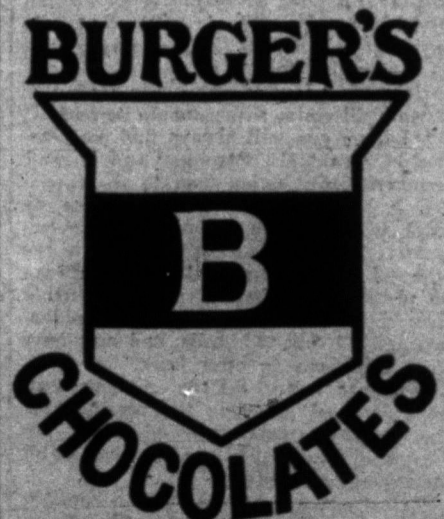
Special Attention to Mail or Phone Orders

70 Terauley St.

TORONTO

Phone Main 6053.

**BURGER'S**



**CHOCOLATES**

## New Union at Caruthers

By Arthur F. Bloomer.

The rapidity with which our villages grow into flourishing, populous cities and industrial centers is one of the wonders of our American enterprise. Where a generation ago was a struggling village of a thousand or fifteen hundred inhabitants may now exist a city of 20,000, composed principally of those dependent for employment on the factories and workshops that have grown up with the city, or, rather, have caused the city to grow, the products of which may reach the furthest ends of the earth. Such a city was Caruthers, in one of the middle Western States. Fourteen years before this story opens Caruthers had a population of less than 2,000. Now it has 18,000, a mayor and city council, streets, railways, and electric lights and power—all that goes to make up a bustling industrial city.

John Strong had gone to Caruthers when it was a village, with little more capital than his two hands and his skill as a machinist, from an eastern city, where he had, while still young, grown tired of working for a wage that scarcely more than provided him the strength from day to day to continue at work. From his little beginning in Caruthers had grown a great manufacturing establishment, which helped the city to grow as the city helped it to grow, and his workmen now numbered almost a hundred.

There had been few, if any, labor organizations in Caruthers, and, as a necessary attendant, wages were low as compared with the great cities, though, of course, the cost of living was less. But with the growth of the city the latter advanced, as is usual, and wages, too, had slowly advanced—slower than living expenses, as is also usual.

Finally the organizer appeared, and it was but a little time until a committee waited on Mr. Strong, as president of the Caruthers Manufacturing Company, and he was informed that his workmen had enrolled themselves as members of a union.

"I am very glad to hear it, gentlemen," said Mr. Strong, smilingly. "I was a union man from the day when I completed my apprenticeship until I established this business, and I am a firm believer in trade unionism."

"Then," said the spokesman of the committee, "I am sure we will be able to get along amicably."

"I have no doubt of it," said Mr. Strong, "especially if you prove yourselves true union men in all that the term means. There has been great progress in trade unionism in the last few years."

"Very great, indeed, sir," said the spokesman.

"Yes," said Mr. Strong, "and I have tried to keep abreast of the movement by reading trade union literature. It may surprise you to know that I am a subscriber for a number of labor publications."

"Well, that is rather unusual for employers, I am afraid," said the committee chairman. "It is gratifying to meet so liberal-minded an employer as we find you, Mr. Strong. We do not contemplate any violent changes in the wage scale now, nor perhaps soon, and we do not anticipate any great opposition from you if we shall claim a reasonable increase."

"I hope you will always find me reasonable," said Mr. Strong, "and if your members prove union men to the core—for I hold that the employer has as much to gain from unionism as the employed; that each owes a duty to the other—I am sure our relations will always be pleasant. Perhaps I may go further than you do in my belief in unionism and all that it entails, and may have some criticisms to offer later."

Within a few weeks the union presented a scale of prices to the president of the company, making some slight advances in wages, which he signed, after inspecting it carefully.

"Gentlemen," he said to the committee, "I have signed your scale cheerfully, for it is quite reasonable; but I do it with the reservation that if I find the

members are not true to the principles of unionism, as to which I will conduct an investigation, I am free to withdraw from it."

"We are willing to abide by that, sir," said the president of the union, who was chairman of the committee. "If at any time you find that we are not keeping to the true principles of unionism, we will be glad to have you point it out to us and to rectify our error or absolve you from your agreement."

Within six months the organizers had formed unions in all the principal occupations, and although all proprietors had not proved as tractable and reasonable as Mr. Strong, and there had been a few strikes and lockouts, at the end of that time the town was pretty thoroughly organized into unions. Everything had gone along peaceably and quietly in the Caruthers Manufacturing Company's great establishment. Every member of the mechanical force was in the union. A few—there are always some black sheep—had demurred to joining, but were at once given to understand that they had no sympathy from the company in their resistance and they speedily surrendered.

It was with some surprise that the president of the union received a message from Mr. Strong that he would like to see him, but he went at once—this some months after organization.

"You will remember the verbal clause that I added to our agreement when I signed the scale of prices," said Mr. Strong, "and that I might claim to be released from it under certain circumstances."

"Very well indeed, sir," said the president, "but I am at a loss to know how we have given offense."

"I should like to have permission to address your union at its next meeting," said Mr. Strong, "at which I will show that you have not kept faith with me and are not true to the principles of unionism. Your committee asked me to point out wherein you might be lacking, and I want to do it in the presence of the entire union, so that the members will not get it at second hand. I am very much in earnest in this matter. If I am to live up to the principles of unionism the members must do so, too."

"We will be very glad to have you address the meeting," said President Phelps, "and I will cause such notice to be sent out that every member will be there. I am totally in the dark as to our shortcomings; but the union will hear you with pleasure."

The news that Mr. Strong had something to say to the union brought every member out, and after the routine business was transacted he was invited in from the anteroom, where he had been waiting.

"Gentlemen," said President Phelps, "you are all aware that Mr. Strong has stated his desire to address our union. I have no need to introduce him. You all know him, and such has been his interest in our movement that I believe he knows every one of you. We will now hear him."

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the union," began Mr. Strong, "I will not tire you with long introductory words. I was gratified when you formed your union, for I am a believer in trade unions. I was a member of a union before many of you ever saw the inside of a workshop. When you presented your scale of wages to me, as the president of the company, I cheerfully signed it. But I signed it with the announced reservation that I would not feel bound by it unless you comported yourselves as true union men. You have not done so."

A sensational buzz ran around the room.

"Among the requirements of your union is one that we shall not employ any but union men. Is it not so?"

"Yes, yes!" came from all parts of the room.

"You refuse to handle material that comes from non-union shops. Am I right?"

"Yes, yes!" again came from the assembled men.

"You will neither work with non-union

men nor use the product of non-union men in working for my company."

"No, no!"

"Mr. President," will you step here a moment?"

Mr. Phelps, wonderingly walked to the open space in which Mr. Strong stood. "Mr. President," said Mr. Strong, as he turned back Mr. Phelps' coat and examined the inside pocket, "I do not find the union label. Was that suit of clothes made by a union tailor?"

Mr. Phelps reddened and returned to his seat.

"Mr. Secretary, that is a handsome pair of shoes you have, but, looking closely, they have no union label."

The Secretary's feet were hastily taken from the top of the desk, where their position had added much to his comfort.

"While waiting in the anteroom I examined many of the hats that I saw hanging there, and though I found a few with union labels, I feel sure they are there without the owners' knowledge. Who among you has a hat with the union label in it?"

A young man rose. "I think my hat has the union label," he said.

"You think!" The sarcasm in Mr. Strong's voice caused the hopeful young man to seat himself suddenly.

"Most of you use tobacco in some form," continued the speaker. "I did as a workman and do as an employer, and so am not here to condemn the practice. Which of you can show me a piece of union made tobacco? Who of you smoke blue-label cigars?"

Guessing was too hazardous. Nobody rose.

"I have looked into the matter at the stores patronized by most of you, and I have found no indication that any of you ever asked for union made goods of any kind. Is it not so?"

There was able debaters in the union, but none rose to combat him.

"Some of the bakeries in this city are union and some are not. Have you supported your fellow unionists and withheld support from the non-unionists? You have not!"

The general uneasiness was distinctly noticeable.

"Gentlemen, I have given you a fair trial. You are unionists only so far as your own wages and conditions are concerned. I might go into this a good deal further, for I have thoroughly investigated it; but I have shown enough to convince any fair-minded man that you are not union men. You don't know the meaning of the term!"

One might have knocked the whole assemblage over with a feather.

"You demand that we shall employ union labor while you spend your union wages for the product of scabs. You will not work with a scab, but you buy what he produces on equal terms with union goods. You will not work with scab-made material, but you will wear it and eat it

and smoke it. You require the employer to boycott non-union labor while you encourage it. I must not employ a scab, but I must compete with his employer for your trade. You demand union conditions in the way of comfortable and sanitary shops, and you support the sweat shop and tenement house producers. And you call yourselves union men! Pah! I am ashamed of you! I am disgusted with you! I repudiate you and your scale of wages!"

Mr. Strong abruptly ended his speech and started for the door. The silence of the meeting was almost awful. It was a room full of dead men, so far as they showed any signs of life. He had nearly reached the door, when he stopped as though a new thought had occurred to him. He turned around and faced the meeting.

"Mr. President," he said, the anger was gone from his voice. "Mr. President, perhaps I have been too harsh. I should have taken into consideration that most of you are new unionists and have as yet little conception of what unionism means. The whole theory and scope of trade unionism is not to be grasped in six short months. You have yet to learn that it has its obligations as well as its benefits. We are all more or less afflicted with the human instinct to buy where we can the cheapest, regardless of the fact that it may be the dearest in the end. I am going to give you another probation before I become your enemy. Perhaps you have not reasoned that in demanding patronage you must concede patronage. It may not have occurred to you that the workingmen are the principal buyers of nearly all products, and that in buying of the non-union employer you are putting the union employer at a disadvantage. Theoretically you consider the interests of all unionists identical, but you set your theory at naught by your practice. I will wait another six months to see if you are union men."

The cheer that burst forth from the members of the union was the only answer Mr. Strong needed to convince him that his lesson had not fallen on barren minds. Within the specified time union signs all over Caruthers showed that the true meaning of unionism had been learned, not alone by the employes of the Caruthers Manufacturing Company, who constituted the greater number of the union of their trade, but by all the trade unionists and their sympathizers.

American Federationist.

### DON'T KICK WORK

Don't kick for bigger boots  
Until your own are bustin',  
Don't kick for bigger work  
When your tools are rustin'.

Go ahead, and never mind  
Your more successful brother;  
Don't drink of one cup  
With your eyes on another.

If you have already subscribed, cut this out and hand it to your friend.

1905

TRIBUNE PUBLISHERS,  
106-108 Adelaide St. West

You are authorized to send "The Tribune" to my address for which you will find the sum of One Dollar enclosed being one-year's subscription.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

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If you want terms apply to your Secretary.



CORRESPONDENCE.

Address all communications to Women's Department, office of Tribune, 106, 108 Adelaide street.

Write only on one side of paper.

I visited the factory, this morning, of the A. C. Chapman Company, glove manufacturers, and was very cordially received by the proprietor. He expressed himself as delighted with the results he had obtained by the use of the union label on his goods, and also as a direct result of advertising in a labor paper. I was somewhat disappointed to find that this firm were as yet only manufacturing workmen's gloves and mitts, also driving gloves. Mr. Chapman assured me that his business had increased so much that he felt he would be soon justified in going into the manufacturing of men's gloves. I hope the lady readers of the Tribune will remember the firm when purchasing gloves for their men folks. The sample of goods shown me appeared to be a strong, well made article, and moderately priced.

So the Canadian bankers are finding it necessary to send to Scotland for clerks. They claim that these Scotch boys make better junior clerks than the Canadian boys. I wonder if they mean cheaper ones. According to the Star, the Bank of Commerce is advertising in Glasgow for fifty boys at the munificent salary of £50 per year, board and clothe themselves. If these Scotch boys can keep themselves honest and respectable on the magnificent sum of \$4.65 1/2 per week, they certainly are cleverer than our Canadian boys.

It is too bad that Miss Clara Brett Martin had not the courage of her convictions. The stand she took at the meeting of the School Management Committee on the superannuation plan was decidedly good. Why did she change her mind at the meeting of the School Board, when she voted in direct opposition to her expressed opinion of the night before?

I desire to call the attention of the readers of Women's Department to a letter from An Enquirer. The matter spoken of in this letter is well worth the attention of every working woman in this city. I should like to hear from some of our working girls and their experiences along this line. It is a matter of importance to every working girl who finds it necessary to find a boarding house. Perhaps someone could outline a plan along the line suggested.

Dear Madam,—I am 45 years of age to-day. My lover, who I am engaged to, is 42 past. We have almost lived together for the past fifteen years. As we are both getting old, would you advise me to marry him under such circumstances. I might add that there is very little love on either side, purely a matter of business.

Josia.

Your questions remind me of a story I once heard. An Irishman living in the east end of London had lived in har-

mony with a woman for twenty years. They had never found it necessary during these years to obtain the sanction of the Church to their union.

A very moral and devout priest who went to take charge of the parish in which this couple lived had this case brought to his attention. He was naturally very much shocked. He spent much time and eloquence in pointing out to this pair the evil of their ways, even refusing the offices of their Church. After a considerable time these people became convinced of their depravity and consented to receive the aid of the priest in making them one. Now this couple, for the twenty years they had lived together, had found almost perfect happiness. The priest, after he had married them, had occasion to leave his parish for a while. After his return he called on the Irishman and his wife, and found that the woman was badly battered up. He was greatly surprised to be received with a tirade of abuse from the Irishman, who said, "Pwhat the devil did you mane by saying that we would be happy if I married her. Shure she was an angel before I married her. Now I have to lick her every day to kape her from being a devil."

You can draw your own conclusions.

Dear Madam,—Would you be so kind as to give me your personal opinion of life insurance agents, and your experience with such?

Robert G.

I scarcely understand your question. If you mean, what do I think of the officials of insurance companies, well, if I base my opinion on what I have been reading lately in connection with the recent exposures, I don't think much of them. If you mean those men who are going from door to door, soliciting risks, I think these men are trying to earn an honest living. I am very certain there is not much graft in the life insurance business for this class of men.

As far as my experience is concerned, I once figured as an insurance agent myself for about twelve hours. A friend of mine persuaded me that if I would go into the business I should be able to retire with a competency in about five years. He gave me a list of prospects—two in the east of the city, three or four in the west end. I started out full of hope, with that promised competency ever before my eyes. I walked to the east end. I found I was too late; someone had been before me and captured that portion of my competency. I was getting pretty tired by this time, and I thought that one who was in a position to make enough to retire on in five years could afford to use the street cars, so I rode in state to the west end. The first one I called on told me that agents were a nuisance; that she was bothered to death with them, and slammed the door in my face. The second one told me she thought I was losing time; that she thought I talked so well that I was almost good enough to be a speller for a side-show at a country fair. By this time I began to think it was not a good time for making competencies, and decided to lay it over for a little while,

so I gave it up. When I balanced my account for the day I found: Profits, nil; expenses, about 30c. I came to the conclusion I had better assign.

Dear Madam,—I have had a gentleman coming to my home for the past twelve years, with the intention, I supposed, of marrying me, but even to this day I haven't heard of anything in the shape of a proposal. He has on an average of three meals a week at my expense, and in fact would sleep here if it wasn't for the fact that we happen to be crowded for room on occasions. Would you advise me to propose, or ask him his intentions. He is both kind and affectionate, but I am tired of working, and think it time for him either to move out or marry me at once. Kindly advise me, Ethel.

Bounce him, Ethel, bounce him. He is too slow to go to his own funeral. Get someone in his place who will be willing to let you take your meals at his expense.

Dear Madam,—I am a young girl of sixteen and engaged to a man of thirty, who promised me he would give up drinking. He has failed to do so. Would you advise me to give him up.

May.

Give up thinking of lovers for the next five years, May. Your place is in the school room.

against the company.

Toronto, Oct. 23, 1905.

Women's Department, Tribune:

Dear Madam,—No doubt a woman of your class, perspicacity, etc., have noticed the almost complete absence of what would seem tolerable and proper provision in this city for women of the working class.

American cities of the larger class usually have settlement houses established in the interest of women, to some extent, at least, able to meet their needs and requirements. This, no doubt, may be denied by some, yet on the face of things it is correct. Opportunity for employment in a more varied sense, is offered to women here than can be usually found in our Canadian cities, so naturally those that are ambitious and those who choose to provide for themselves come in large numbers to Toronto.

Society seems to have neglected its duty to this class of our citizens (for so we will call them), failed to protect them against the greed and rapaciousness of the landlord class, etc., in the best sense it could and should. Something more than church accommodation and institutions of that class are necessary in their interest, if we are going to have the best type of women to propagate the race and successfully do their part in life's work and struggles. Society—using the term in its broadest sense—demands much from them, at the same time leaves them entirely to themselves; a prey to the avaricious and worse in all things calculated to injure and degrade them; little or no recreation, what they do obtain more or less dubious in character; no opportunity for ordinary association, let alone the means of coming together in large numbers socially and otherwise; no practical, up-to-date men and women of their own walk in life to guide and advise them; no nothing, in fact, to hinder them from getting the worst of it. I notice a disposition on the part of some of our philanthropists to aid good enterprises, such as our Labor Temple. Don't you think that those people and others would aid an undertaking with the end in view I have tried to outline? Think of the greater comfort, larger knowledge and happiness it would exact in their lives. Results in character building and determination for good out of all proportion to first cost. If the workingwomen's organizations were to take the matter up and go to work on the plan as women can when interested, success would be assured and another cog in the wheel perfected which would have its results for better conditions, education and freedom accomplished. This country

should be able to afford one women's building for working women's needs in Toronto.

Very truly yours,

An Enquirer.

Your letter touches on a question that, to my mind, is one of very vital importance to the working girls of this city. To those who have homes I have no doubt it is not so difficult to make ends meet on the small wages that are earned by the majority of our girls, but it has always been more or less of a wonder to me how those who have only their own earnings to depend on could keep body and soul together. The cheap boarding houses can offer nothing very inviting to the average girl, and for the church institutions, well, there is nothing very inviting about them either. They are more or less too costly for the average girl, to say nothing of the restrictions and arbitrary rules that govern them. I would imagine that to a girl of ordinary independence, these rules would be very irksome. Of course, I am ready to admit that these places offer a very safe refuge to homeless girls, but if they are beyond the means of any girl who is working for wages, then they do not fill a very necessary want. A girl certainly needs something that has the semblance of a home after her day's work is done. And places such as you speak of would be a boon to working girls. I had hoped that with the advent of the Labor Temple the requirements of the working girls would be taken into consideration in the way of providing a meeting place and its ordinary accommodations. The finances of the Temple Board of Directors perhaps does not admit of this at the present time, but I hope the time is not far distant when the Labor Temple will be looked upon as a home for working girls as well as working men.

I am sure that a little co-operation on the part of the different organizations of working women in this city would have very large results. I shall hope to see this matter very fully discussed through the columns of the Tribune. You speak of such institutions as existing on the other side of the line. Could you furnish us with some data, such as the cost, the methods of conducting, how they were started, and any general information that you think would be useful?

M. D.

TIPS TO TOILERS.

The wise man courts the truth; the fool flattery.

Keep within the truth in the first place, and then stick to what you've said.

The man looking for a "soft" thing forgets the one carried on his own shoulders.

A mistake is an error in judgment. A second edition of the same error makes a blunder.

Don't wait for something to turn up. Look for something that you may yourself turn up.

Practice makes perfect, perfect practice means thoroughness, and thoroughness spells success.

The prudent man opens his eyes and shuts his mouth.

Treat every one as though you expected him to some day be your enemy.

If there is a dog in the manger throw him out. He doesn't belong there.

Are you as active in paying a bill you owe as you are in collecting a bill due you?

If it were not for the fact that most people ask too much indemnity there wouldn't be much use for courts.

You can get up a quarrel, but will you be any better off after you have quarreled so fiercely that peace will be agreeable?

How can any mechanic be out of the union when it offers so many good advantages of improvement.

## TIPS TO TOILERS

(Baltimore Labor Leader).

Don't get the dumps. The blue heaven is back of the clouds.

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift; we have hard work to do and loads to lift.

In order to accommodate the crowd, some of the room at the top should be worth taking up and carrying home.

Someone asked where all the flies have gone. They are all lying dead in the store of the merchant who does not advertise.

If legislation is necessary to protect the products of American labor, why is not legislation also necessary to protect the American laborer?

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought labor can be made happy; and the two cannot be separated with impunity.

There is no use wasting your time thinking of what you might have been; better use it more profitably by striving to learn everything possible about your trade.

It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade.

The bold-hearted union man faces the future calmly, bravely and intelligently. He has hopes, but no fears; ambition, but no dread; manhood, but no trembling.

The foundation of our whole social structure rests upon the material and moral well-being, the intelligence, the foresight, the sanity, the sense of duty and the wholesome patriotism of the wage-worker.

Without labor there were no ease, no rest, so much as conceivable. Blessed is he who has found his work. All true work is sacred; in all true work, were it but true hand-labor, there is something of divineness.

There are over 10,000 children working for the tobacco trust for less than 34c a day. Think this over when you buy your scab tobacco or cigars, and you may be converted to the cause of the label.

It is no man's business whether he has genius or not; work he must, whatever he is, but quietly and steadily; and the natural and enforced results of such work will be always the thing God means him to do, and will be his best.

The instructor was trying to teach the class that brain work is no less important than the work of one's hands. "Now," he said, "to recapitulate, how many kinds of labor are there?" "Two," responded the solemn-faced young man; "organized and unorganized."

The man who is afraid to strike out would sit and wipe his eyes and say, "Let well enough alone, thank God it is no worse, and the Lord loves those whom he chastiseth," is a barnacle on the ship of progress. Had his advice been followed in the past we would all be hanging by our tails in the forests.

Conservative leaders are necessary, but it is not the officers or leaders alone that make a trade union successful, it is the rank and file of the membership, who are well disciplined that make the successful trade union organization.

When an employer makes a move to better his condition he is a "wise business man," but when his employe does the same thing he is an "agitator."

Be sure that the label is on the wagon when ordering your coal.

Messrs. A. C. Chapman & Co. have kindly consented to have anyone thinking of advertising to organized labor refer to them as having direct results from the columns of The Tribune. In one case a merchant having a call for the Big 4 union-made glove at 7 o'clock in the morning, and knowing where to get them, the customer showed him a copy of The Tribune carrying the Big 4 advertisement. The merchant placed a large order in the factory before 9 a.m. same morning. This is only one instance of many.

## TRADE UNIONS.

Foster education and uproot ignorance.

Shorten hours and lengthen life.

Raise wages and lower usury.

Increase independence and decrease dependence.

Develop manhood and balk tyranny.

Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.

Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.

Enlarge society and eliminate classes.

Create rights and abolish wrongs.

Lighten toil and brighten man. Cheer the home and fireside and

MAKE THE WORLD BETTER.

All wage-workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by them who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate and do.

Don't wait until to-morrow; to-morrow never comes.

Don't wait for someone else to start; start it yourself.

Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.

Don't think it impossible; two million organized workers prove different.

Don't weaken; persistence wins.

Now that the winter is near us and the coal question arises, we beg to remind our readers that there are union coal drivers in the city. See that the card is on all wagons and carts.

One of the "messenger boys" in a New York Life Insurance Company signed notes for \$1,500,000 just to help the company along. It is a wonder that the company didn't make him pay it, taking the amount out of his salary.

"The man who picks pockets with a railway rebate, murders with an adulterant instead of a bludgeon, burglarizes with a rake-off instead of a jimmy, cheats with a company prospectus instead of a deck of cards, or scuttles his town instead of his ship, does not feel on his brow the brand of the malefactor."—Professor Ross.

It's a poor thing to preach the "high life" to a hungry man or talk about church attendance to a fellow bothered to death about where next week's victuals or rent money is coming from. Preachers are beginning slowly to realize that therein lies the indifference of the working masses to their exhortations.

## Labor Conventions

Nov. 6, Pen Argyl, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.

Dec. 4, Denver, Col., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Builders of America.

Dec. 4, Cleveland, O., International Seamen's Union.

IN 1906.

Jan. 8, St. Paul, Minn., Stone Masons' International Union of America.

Jan. 8, Washington, D.C., International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America.

If the 75,000 mouths controlled by organized labor, with their sympathizers, ate union-made bread, there would be no bakers' strike on. Lend a hand. Now is the time.

## GRAY HAIR



Easily Dispersed with using the New Discovery

Trade **COLORATOR** Mark

It is clean, not sticky. A delightful toilet preparation. Black, Dark Brown, Medium Brown, Chestnut, Auburn, Golden Ash, \$1.00 and \$2.00 sizes, for sale at druggists, hair dressers and departmental stores or direct from

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This paper is seeking to advance the Industrial Interest of our City. It closely represents a class whose purchases make the business of the town; it, therefore, confidently solicits the Patronage of every business man in the city.

*Chas. Bush*

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Directory of Trade Unions

Amal. Wood Workers' Int., Cabinet Makers' Sec., Local 157. Meets in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. Pickles, Sec., 864 Palmerston Ave.

Bakers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 204. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. John Gardner, Sec., 695 Queen St. W.

Barbers' Int. Jour. Union, Local 376. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. E. B. Doolittle, Sec., 293 Jarvis.

Bartenders' Int. Lea. of Am., L. 230. Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 2.30 p.m., L. Temple. W. J. McMahon, Sec., 149 Sackville St.

Bindery Women, Local 34 (L. B. of B. of A.) Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Miss M. Patterson, Sec., 161 Euclid Avenue.

Blacksmiths' Int. B., Local 171. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. J. Smith, Sec., 35 Cummings St.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders Int. Bro., Queen City L. 125. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. Woodward, Sec., 524 Front St. W.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders (Helpers Division), Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. C. F. Kirk, Sec., 77 Berkeley St.

Bookbinders' Int. Bro., Local 28. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, W. J. Wallace, Sec., 101 Manning Avenue.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Int. Union, Local 233. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. C. Sanl, Sec., 27 Grange Av.

Brass Moulders' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. W. Podley, Sec., 912 Queen St. E.

Brass Workers U., L. 53 (M. P. B. P. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Tues. Cameron Hall, Queen and Cameron. W. J. Daniels, Sec., 267 1/2 Simcoe St.

Bread Salesmen, No. 207. Sec. Blackburn, Sec., 313 Wilton Ave.

Brewery Workmen's Int. Union, Local 304 (I. U. of U. B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Geo. W. Haines, Sec., 14 Thompson St.

Bricklayers' Int. Union, Local 2, of Ont. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John Murphy, Sec., 18 Beatrice St.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Int. All. L. 118. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., Bolton Hall, Queen and Bolton. James S. Pickard, Sec., 50 Greenwood Ave.

Bridge Structural and Arc. Ironworkers' Int. Union, Local 4. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. J. T. Godfrey, Sec., No. 3 Isabella Place.

Broom and Whiskmakers, Local No. 55. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Occident Hall. W. G. Annis, Sec., 6 Verral Ave.

Cab and Expressmen's Ass. Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple. John Beatty, Sec., 17 Shepperd St.

Carpenters' Branch No. 1. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. J. J. Helling, 184 George St. Sec.

Carpenters' Branch No. 2. Meets alternate Mondays, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Dovercourt road and Queen St. A. Reid, 55 Armstrong Ave.

Carpenters' Branch No. 3. Meets alternate Thursdays, Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave. W. W. Young, Sec., 358 Spadina Ave.

Carpenters' Branch No. 4. Meets alternate Mondays, Labor Temple. R. A. Adamson, Sec., 324 Salem Ave.

Carpenters' Branch No. 5. Meets Society Hall, East Toronto. A. Prentice, Coleman P.O.

Carpenters and Joiners, U. B., L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Frank T. Short, Sec., 53 Gloucester St.

Carriage and Wagonmakers' Int. Union, Local 85. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Robert Hungerford, Sec., 324 Shaw St.

Cigarmakers' Int. U., L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., L. Temple. John Pamphilon, 83 Church St. Room 106.

Civic Employees' Union, No. 1. Meets 1st Monday, Bolton Hall, Queen St. and Bolton Ave. Thomas Hilton, Sec., No. 115 Booth Ave.

Civic Employees U. 2. Meets 2nd Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. Wm. Hill, Sec., 840 King St. W.

Cloakmakers' Union, Local 10 (L. G. W. L. U.). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. J. O'Leary, Sec., 39 Gould St.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Local 41. Meet in Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Thursday. S. Handman, secretary.

Coal Wagon Drivers, Local 457 (L. B. T. D.). Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. H. R. Barton, Sec., 156 Victoria St.

Coopers' Int. Union, Local 180. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. F. W. Schmidt, Sec., 55 Sumach St.

Cutters and Trimmers' Int. U., L. 185 (U. G. W. of A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., Forum Hall, Yonge and Gerrard. Edward Fenton, Sec., 192 Simcoe St.

Electrical Int., L. 114, meets in L. Temple 2nd and 4th Tues. J. King, Sec., 325 Gerrard St. E.

Electrical Workers (Linemen, etc.) Int. E., L. 353. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst. W. G. Ebersten, Sec., 36 Gear St.

Elevator Constructors' Int. U., L. 12. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., 61 Victoria St. W. G. Bond, Sec., 74 Church St.

Engineers, Int. Ass., L. 152. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Francis W. Barron, Sec., Toronto Junc.

Engineers, Mach. M. Wrights, Smiths and Pat. Makers, Toronto Lodge 579. Meets alternate Mon., Dominion Hall, Queen and Dundas. John M. Clement, Sec., 39 Bellevue Ave.

Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers, Toronto Junc. Meets Toronto Junction. W. Conroy, Sec., 49 Quebec Ave., Toronto Junc.

Excelsior Assembly, 2305, K. of L. Meets 2nd Sat., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul St. William Gilmour, Sec., 89 Montrose Ave.

Fur Workers' Int. Union, Local No. 2. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple. W. J. Lemon, Sec., 103 Harbord St.

Garment Workers of A. Operators and Hand-sewers, L. 202, meets in Forum Building 2nd and 4th Fri. W. Arnold, Sec., 5 St. Vincent St.

Gilders' Pro. Federal, U., L. 8980 A. F. of L. Meets 2nd and 4th Fri., L. Temple. J. Johnston, Sec., 6 Home Place.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Int. Ass., B. 66. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 2.30 p.m., Queen W. and Lisgar. R. Geo. Gardner, Sec., 1123 Queen W.

Glass Workers' Amal. Int. Ass., L. 21. Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs., L. Temple. Geo. Parkins, Sec., 7 Victoria St.

Int. Glove Workers Union of Am., L. 8, meets third Friday, L. Temple. J. H. Chapman, Sec., 124 Baldwin St.

Granite Cutters' Union, F. Union 16 T. and L. C. of Can. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. A. E. Fredenburg, Sec., 50 Reid St.

Horseshoers' Int. Union of Jour., Local No. 49. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays every month, Labor Temple. H. J. Campbell, Sec., 133 Esther St.

Ironmoulders' Int. Union, Local 28. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. John T. Richardson, Sec., 200 Oak St.

Jewellery Workers' Int. Union, Local 7. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. A. J. Ingram, Sec., 428 Wilton Ave.

Laborers' (Plasterers) L. U. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Jos. McCauley, Sec., 351 Woolsey St.

Laborers, Int. Builders' Union. Meets every Tuesday, Labor Temple. John P. Mackintosh, Sec., 48 Humbert St.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' U., L. 97, meets Society Hall, cor Queen and McCaul, every Tues. Geo. Coffee, Sec., 209 Lisgar St.

Leather Workers' on Horse Goods, U. B. Int. U., L. 93. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, Labor Temple. Hugh S. Tighe, Sec., Toronto Junction.

Letter Carriers' Br. No. 1, F. A. of L. C. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple. W. J. Mankey, Sec., 165 Dovercourt Road.

Lithographers' Pro. Assoc., Local 12. Chas. Powe, 95 Sussex Ave.

Longshoremen, 646 (I. L. M. and T. A.). Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., L. Temple. Jas. Duffy, Sec., 346 King St. E.

Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 689. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., St. Leger's Hall, Queen and Denison Ave. H. E. Bliss, Sec., 145 Portland St.

Machinists' Int. Ass., L. 371. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Dundas and Pacific Ave., West Toronto Junc. A. Hopkirk, Sec., Box 500, Toronto Junc.

Machinist Int. Ass., Local 235, 2nd and 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. D. W. Montgomery, 154 Shaw St.

Mallers' Int. Union, Local 5. Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Thos. Morton, Sec., 131 Shaw St.

Maltsters' Int. Union, Local 317, I. U. of U. B. W. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Adam Wright, Sec., 26 St. Paul St.

Marble Workers' Int. Ass., Local 12. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. H. J. Slattery, Sec., 703 Markham St.

Marine Engineers. Meets every Friday, Labor Temple, December to March. Geo. Clarkson, Sec., 35 Woolsey St.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders Int. U., L. 223, I. L. M. and T. A. Meets 1st and 3rd Tues., L. Temple. Wm. Willett, Sec., 31 Mitchell Ave.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Am. Int. U. L. 188. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. C. A. Longbottom, Sec., 51 Augusta Ave.

Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Int. U. L. 21 (M. P. B. P. & B. W.). Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. E. W. Johnston, Sec., 14 Reid St.

Painters' and Dec. Brotherhood, L. 3. Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., L. Temple. Jas. W. Harmon, Sec., 267 Queen W.

Patternmakers' Assc. Meets Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst, every 2nd and 4th Mon. B. R. Eaton, Bus. Agt., 64 Brookfield; Geo. Garton, Sec., 155 Lansdowne Ave.

Photo Engravers', Local 25 (I. T. U.) Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Frank E. Anderson, Sec., 51 Broadview Ave.

Pianomakers' Int. Union, Local 84, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple. Robert V. Wolfe, Sec., 485 Givens St.

Piano and Organ Workers' Int. U., L. 39. Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., L. Temple. F. S. Whiting, Sec., 221 Simcoe.

Picture Frame Makers' Int. U., L. 114, A. W. W. of A. Meets 4th Thurs., L. Temple. E. T. Anderson, Sec., 81 Spadina Ave.

Plasterers' Int. Oper. Ass., Local No. 48. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. James Ward, Sec., 6 Northrup Place.

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' United Ass. of Jour., Local 46. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. G. S. Kingswood, Sec., 153 Gladstone Ave.

Pressers' Int. U., L. 188, U. G. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. A. D. Vanzant, Sec., 19 Baldwin.

Printers and Color Mixers' Local Union. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple. R. G. Forsey, Sec., Mimico P.O.

Printing Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 10. Meets 1st Monday, Temple Building, cor. Bay and Richmond Sts. E. H. Randell, Sec., 25 Oak St.

Printing Press Ass. and Feeders' Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. F. S. Attrell, Sec., 187 Marlborough Ave.

Sheet Metal Workers' Int. Ass., L. 30. Meets 1st and 3rd Fri., L. Temple. H. J. McQuillan, Sec., 93 Esther.

Silver and Britannia Metal Workers, Br. No. 13, B. of S. W. of A. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Ed. H. Lewis, Sec., 159 Bellwoods Ave.

Stereotypers' and Elec. Union, Local 21. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. W. S. McWangall, Sec., 13 Park Rd.

Stonemasons' Int. Union of N. Toronto Lodge meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Strathcona Hall, Queen and Victoria Sts. James Robertson, Sec., P. O. Box 575.

Stonemasons' U. L. 26, B. & M. I. U. Meets alternate Thurs., L. Temple. John Cross, Sec., 279 Hamburg Ave.

Street Railway Employees' Int. U. and B. S. L. 113. Meets 2nd and 4th Sun., 2 p.m., L. Temple. J. W. Griffin, Sec., 45 Howard Ave.

Tailors' Int. Jour. U., L. 132. Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., L. Temple. J. C. Malcolm, Sec., L. Temple.

Tailors' Int. Jour. U., L. 156. Meets 1st Mon., Tribune Building, Toronto Junc. W. E. Coleman, Sec., Box 662, Toronto Junction.

Team Drivers' 495 (I.B.T.D.) Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. John Minion, Sec., 43 Defoe St.

Telegraphers Commercial U. of Am., L. 62. Meets 2nd Sunday and 4th Saturday. E. C. Hartford, Sec., 4 Camden St.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Int. Union, Toronto Lodge. Meets 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. W. E. Meredith, Sec., 17 and 19 Adelaide St. W.

Tile Layers' Int. U. 37, meets in L. Temple 1st and 3rd Fri. every month. E. A. McCarthy, Sec., 82 Bond.

Tobacco Workers' Int. U., L. 63. Meets 2nd Thurs., L. Temple. Chas. Lavoie, Sec., 236 King E.

Toronto Musical Protective Ass., Local 149, A. F. of M. Meets 1st Sunday, 2.30 p.m., Labor Temple. J. A. Wiggins, Sec., 200 Palmerston Ave.

Travellers Goods and Leather Nov. Workers' Int. U. L. 5. Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. R. J. Hodge, Sec., 630 Ossington Ave.

Toronto Typo. U. 21. Meets 1st Saturday Labor Temple. Vice-Pres. Jas. Simpson; Treas. E. J. How; Rec. Sec. A. E. Thompson; Fin. Sec., Thos. C. Vedden. Room 18, 11 1/2 Richmond W.

Upholsters' Int. Union, Local 30. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Andrew R. Lee, Sec., 165 Terauley St.

Varnishers and Pol. L. 41, P. & O. W. I. U. Meets 2nd and 4th Mon., Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Joseph Harding, Sec., 113 Birch Ave.

Web Pt. Pressmen's Int. Union, Local 1. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple. Joseph Leake, Sec., 191 St. Patrick St.

Wood Carvers' Int. Ass., Toronto B. Meets 1st and 3rd Mon., Society Hall, Queen and McCaul Sts. Gus Mingeaud, Sec., 312 Adelaide St. W.

Wood Working Machinists' Int. Union, Local 118 (A. W. W. of A.) Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. C. Wright, Sec., 312 Logan Ave.

Locomotive Engineers Toronto Div. 70. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, Occident Hall, 2.30 p.m., Queen and Bathurst Sts. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.

Locomotive Engineers Parkdale Div. 295. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2.30 p.m., B. L. E. Hall, West Toronto Jun. S. G. Martin, Sec., High Park Ave.

Locomotive Engineers East Toronto Div. 520. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. J. T. Looney, Sec., Box 58, E. Toronto P.O.

Locomotive Firemen, Dom. Lodge 67. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., St. Leger's Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. James Pratt, Sec., 172 Huron St.

Locomotive Firemen, Queen City Lodge 262. Meets alternate Sundays, Campbell's Hall, West Toronto Junc., at 2.30 p.m. Wm. D. Donaldson, Sec., W. Toronto.

Locomotive Firemen, 525. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Stephenson's Hall, East Toronto. Wm. E. Westlake, Sec., E. Toronto.

Railroad Trainmen, East Toronto Lodge 108. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in I.O.O.F. Hall, 2 p.m. S. Griffin, Sec., E. Toronto.

Railroad Trainmen, W. Toronto Lodge 255. Meets every Monday at 1.30 p.m., 3rd Monday 7.30 p.m., Campbell's Hall, Toronto Junc. J. H. Davison, Sec., 159 Vine St., Toronto Junc.

Freight Handlers and Saggagemen, Local 61. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. J. Cummings, Sec., 14 Portland St.

Railroad Conductors, East Toronto Div. 244. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7.30 p.m., I.O.O.F. Hall, York. H. Doyle, Sec., Coleman, Ont.

Railroad Conductors, W. Toronto Div. 345. Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays, 2.30 p.m., Thompson's Block, Dundas St., Toronto Junc. D. G. Barnes, Sec., Box 557, Toronto Junc.

Switchmen's Union of N. A., Toronto L. 27. Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, Temperance Hall, 169 Bathurst St. J. H. Weldon, Sec., 30 Wellington Ave.

Maintenance of Ways Employees, Int. Bro., Toronto Terminals 419. Meets 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple. W. H. Noyes, Sec., 58 Gwynne Ave.

Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Queen City L. 373. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. W. Burness, Sec., 5 Wellington Ave.

Carmen, Bro. of Railway, Toronto Junc. Lodge 258. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Thompson's Hall, Toronto Junc. Frank H. Wallace, Sec., 77 McMurray Ave., Toronto Junc.

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See that this Label is on the waggon.



MR. HUGH TAYLOR

LATE CONDUCTOR FROM KING ST. EAST BARN

Bro. Hugh Taylor, who died in St. Michael's Hospital on Wednesday, October 18th, 1905, was buried by the St. R'y Employees' Int. Union and B.S. Division 113, from the residence of his brother, Mr. D. Taylor, 348 George St. The Rev. Mr. Effler of Cookes Church (of which church deceased was a member) conducted the services at the house and at the grave. The pall bearers were 3 conductors and 3 motormen from the King street east barn. There was a very large attendance of the Division. Boyne L. O. L. 173 of which deceased was also a member was officially represented.

The deceased was 22 years of age and very popular among all who knew him. There were many floral tributes, among them being a wreath from his brother, wreath from his fellow-employees of the King street east barn, wreath from the officials of the S.R.E. Int. U. & B. S.L. 113, wreath from the O'Keefe Employees, wreath from the members of Cookes Church.

## CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of the S.R.E. Int. U. & B.S.L. 113 a resolution of condolence was passed, one copy to be sent to the brother and one to the father of the deceased comrade, Hugh Taylor.

A good article from Mr. J. E. Stewart of the Iron Moulders' Union came in too late for this week's issue and will appear in our next.

Will the Secretaries of the various unions see that we are kept posted as to changes of addresses as they occur.

What in the world is the matter with the Board of Control? A few weeks ago they made a great clatter about bringing a lawsuit against the Toronto Railway Company for their failure to keep the track in repair on King and Queen streets, where it is in a notoriously bad condition. On Alderman Jones' motion, the matter was referred back to the Board of Control for the purpose of considering the question of instituting criminal proceedings against the company for maintaining a nuisance. Nothing has since been heard from the board, not a word about it in their last report to Council. Only a letter from the genial "Bob" Fleming, asking the city to do the work and sue the company for the cost, and a friendly counter-request from the Controllers, that the company do the work and sue the city for the cost. What is going on?

The Yonge street bridge is still un-built. The City Council the other day decided to ask legislation requiring the railways to build the bridge. If the railways would obey such legislation all would be well, but what guarantee is there that they will not ignore the law in the same way the Toronto Railway Company persistently violates the provisions of the statute? Controller Shaw and Alderman Church have done well to force this matter to the front. Alderman Jones pointed out that a most practical solution of the deadlock would be for legislation to permit the city to build a bridge and recover the cost from the railways. If the legislation took this form the railways would be powerless to prevent the bridge from being built.

That airy structure, the Yonge street bridge, broke down when Mayor Urquhart tried to run over it to Parliament. Will it support his endeavor to cross it in order to secure a fourth term in the Mayor's chair?

By the way, since the genial R. J. left the city's employ to join the forces of righteousness marshalled at the offices of the Toronto Railway Company, the Board of Control appears to be very easily put to sleep when any question of real aggressive action against the company comes before them. No matter how strong the personal sympathies of the board may be for their old friend, Mr. Fleming, the rights of the people as against the railway should be earnestly and persistently maintained.

The recent verdict in the Rockwood inquest makes it imperative that Crown Attorney Drayton should take action

## AN ERROR

In our issue of the 14th our heading on the death notice of Mr. Rockwood was made to read: "Motorman Did Not Apply Brakes." It should have read: "Brakes Did Not Work; Motorman Had No Control." This error was unintentional and we are sorry it appeared as it did. Mr. Dean will kindly accept our apology.

## The Best Coal at a Cheap Rate

Have you ordered your coal and secured the cheapest rate? Any member of organized labor in good standing can secure this through The Tribune office. All grades for \$6.25 per ton. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

As a result of the printers' eight-hour fight the publishers of the Woman's Home Companion are now on the unfair list of organized labor.

## Health and Beauty

As the human countenance is an index to the soul, we should be careful to avoid reading books or attending plays that tend to lower the moral tone of the reader or listener.

If we are afraid to let our wife, sister or mother see the book we are reading or listen to the play by reason of the coarse jokes or degrading sentiments contained therein than we, as husbands, fathers or sons, ought to throw the book in the fire and avoid the play.

If we play with fire we must expect to be injured, and if the young girl will attend the show where questionable plays are enacted, or where things are said that will not tend to elevate her, then she should refrain from going, even if she goes with her girl chums, because young men and boys know that she has been there and therefore can say to her what they would be ashamed to say to their mother or sisters.

The more reserved the girl is the better she is liked by her boy friends. And her piousness helps to make every one who comes in contact with her better men and women.

Innocence is not ignorance; but consists in avoiding what is evil or what has the appearance of evil, or which the Great Master would have us avoid.



GENERAL

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